The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

THE TRUTH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

The following appeared in the New-York *Express*:

SCIENCE, SKILL AND GREAT EXPERIENCE CAN DO MUCH TO RESTORE A SHATTERED BODY.

Another very curious case has just come before our notice, to which we beg to draw public attention. Mr. Gardner, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed, of Fulton, Fulton County, N. Y., has been wasting literally away for the last few years, from Catarrhal Consumption, which produced complete deafness. He himself, as well as his wife, stated that for the last ten years, he had not been able to keep a morsel of food on his stomach, nor to enjoy a single complete night's rest. Perspiration continually stood on his body, as if he were in a vapor bath, being feverish, alternating with a slight chill, characterized by pain in the right side, extending to the point of the shoulder; also a sharp pain of the collar-bone, pain on the right side, particularly causing an uneasy sensation when lying on it, as well as a difficulty in respirating, felt great thirst, his tongue was dry and covered with a white fur; great giddiness and swimming in his head—in fact he complained of general weakness and disliked movement or exercise, great headache, flatulence, belching, with acid taste in the mouth and throat; he complained of a constant oppression of fullness, and at last his mind showed symptoms of being affected. He also labored under almost complete deafness, and existence became to him a torture. He felt himself wasting away with weakness. As a matter of course, he consulted many physicians of repute, both general practitioners and those practicing specialties, and still he continued to sink; and, as his wife says, after reading the case of consumption in our columns, she and their friends confided that they could do no better than to apply to the same eminent physician, Dr. Von Eisenberg, one of our practitioners, whose heart is devoted to the cause of suffering humanity. As all hopes of Mr. Gardner's recovery had been given up, there being but little risk, and as a last resource, the husband, wife and friends came to New-York, and called at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway. So much was his nervous system affected, that when he was placed in the examination chair, his countenance seemed to change. A convulsive spasm passed over it, and in a minute or so he seemed to recover, and exclaimed, "Oh, Doctor, you hurt me very much!" although all this time the Doctor had not approached him. After a careful diagnosis with Dr. Von Eisenberg's usual skill and experience, and after an attentive and patient examination of the history and existing symptoms, the Doctor gave it as his opinion that Mr. Gardner had been suffering from laryngeal phthisis, complicated with dry catarrh; that his deafness arose from the disordered condition of the throat, and in the sympathetic condition between the nerves of the throat and those of the auditory organ. By a minute auscultatory examination of the lungs and larynx, he said that pulmonary phthisis may be present, with the usual exciting causes of inflammation and its consequences. Extending to the digestive organs by sympathy and continuity from the pulmonary and digestive mucous surface furnishes many indications, giving rise to heart-burn and acrid eructations, which produce profuse sweating, cough, purulent expectorations. This complication commenced with a dyspeptic character, assuming a severe form, and has been attended by nausea, pain, tenderness, a sense of heat, or burning pain. In fact the Doctor said that in such complicated cases, the commonest catarrh generally appears under a more febrile form, and when it unfortunately affects one of a consumptive tendency, it is the exciting cause of a galloping decay. A failure of health and strength has been gradually coming on with a loss of appetite.

After candidly giving his opinion of Mr. Gardner's case, Dr. Von Eisenberg immediately declined to undertake it, piqued perhaps that an individual in the very last stage of consumption should only then seek his aid, after all others had failed—besides really seeing himself that Mr. Gardner had but little chance of recovery. Mrs. Gardner entreated the Doctor to undertake the treatment of her husband, convinced as she said she was, that at least he might receive temporary relief at his hands; this being joined with the warm solicitations of the poor patient himself, Dr. Von Eisenberg yielded, and resolved to do all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of a fellow creature.

He thereupon gave his entire attention to the lamentable case. The first subject which suggested itself to the Doctor was the consideration of using the best means to restore the sense of hearing which he thought must naturally depress Mr. Gardner's spirits by the gloom which deafness always throws over the mind. Wonderful to relate, by a single application of the Doctor's Æsthesio-Neuralgicon, Mr. Gardner actually heard not only the Doctor's voice but the distant rumbling of the traffic in the streets. He seemed to feel a new joy, and for the first time for several years, his face became illumined with a grateful smile which seemed like a gleam of sunshine. From that time the Doctor used every energy to restore his patient to perfect health. The success now came which was so soon to reward his earnest efforts and establish the fact which it gives us the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to publish, that Dr. Von Eisenberg had thus with infinite skill combated and conquered one of the most difficult and complicated cases that ever came under the treatment of any physician.

It is needless to dwell upon the treatment of this case further than to say, that in a month from the time of Dr. Von Eisenberg's undertaking the case, Mr. Gardner returned an entirely changed man, and enjoying great health and pleasant spirits. He came to thank the Doctor for his unremitting attention, and repeated over and over again how to his treatment he should ever be indebted for his *new life*, as he called it. But we will say no more, and can but observe in the words of another, "If here is the subject, let him speak for himself."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Congress Getting at Work in Earnest.

Announcement of the Standing Committees.

Early Prominence of the Mexican Question.

Resolutions Calling for Information on the Question.

The Southern Claimants for Seats Denied the Floor.

Return of Lieut.-Gen. Grant to the Capital.

SENATE—MONDAY, Dec. 11.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Mr. FOSTER, President *pro tem.*

COLORED SUFFRAGE.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of FRANCIS COOK and twenty-five other colored citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the right of suffrage. The petitioners set forth that a large proportion of the colored citizens of the District are property holders and tax payers. They claim that as they are sufficiently intelligent to build and sustain churches and institutions of learning, and to accumulate property, they are also sufficiently intelligent to vote; that for years they have been obliged not only to educate their own children, but to contribute to the support of the schools in which only white children were taught; that the record of the colored people as to crime and pauperism is as fair as any other class in the country. Out of a population of less than 15,000 they sent 3,500 soldiers into the field, while the white population of over 60,000 furnished only 15,000, and the colored soldiers volunteered without the incentives of large bounties, pay or promotion.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The President *pro tem.* announced the following gentlemen as the committee to act with the committee of the House in reference to appropriate action on the death of Mr. LINCOLN: Messrs. Foote, Yates, Wade, Fessenden, Wilson, Doolittle, Lane of Kansas, Harris, Nesmith, Lane of Indiana, Willey, Buckalew and Henderson.

PETITION FROM SISTERS OF MERCY.

The President laid before the Senate the petition of the Sisters of Mercy of Chicago, asking for the appropriation of money for the enlargement and improvement of Mercy Hospital, in Chicago, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE TEST OATH.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the memorial of the North Carolina Legislature, asking the repeal of the test oath.

OUR FINANCES.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) so much of the President's message as relates to finances was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the memorial of the National Freedmen's Commission, asking Congressional support, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TIME FOR RAILWAY COMPLETION.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to grant an extension of time for the completion of certain Iowa railroads.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Union State Central Committee, of Pennsylvania, asking for the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

First—A provision which shall forever prohibit Congress, or any Convention, Legislature or other authority, in any State of this Union, from assuming or paying any part of the rebel debt.

Second—That Congress shall never repudiate any part of the national debt.

Third—That Congress shall have power to levy and collect duties on exports.

Fourth—That representation in the lower House shall be based upon the number of qualified voters in each State.

Fifth—That no State shall ever be permitted to withdraw from the Union.

The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) introduced a bill giving the consent of Congress to the annexation of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson of the State of Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

CONFEDERATE AUTHORITIES.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to prevent the sale of notes, bonds, scrip and other evidences of debt of the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them, which punishes as felony buying, selling or holding such evidences of debt, with a penalty of five hundred dollars fine, and imprisonment not less than one year nor more than ten; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PENSIONS INCREASED.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill increasing to twenty dollars the pension of such pensioners as may have lost both feet in the military or naval service of the United States.

CONFIRMING LAND TITLES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to confirm the land titles of certain lands granted under a field order of Gen. SHERMAN, at Savannah, to the freedmen. It embraces the Sea Islands, the abandoned rice fields along the rivers thirty miles back from the sea, and the country bordering on St. John's RIVER, Florida. It confirms all the possessory titles created by the Inspector of Settlements and Plantations, in the region which said order included, and in pursuance of its provisions against any claimant under such order. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MORE ABOUT PENSIONS.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a bill providing that whenever a person who is entitled to a pension for injuries received in the military service shall die before the time of filing his application, the allowance of the full amount of his claim shall be made to his executor.

LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented the petition of New-York merchants, asking for the restoration of certain lights in Cape Florida, destroyed during the war, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a bill to grant land for aiding in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast through Arkansas and Missouri, by the southern route, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

BOUNDARIES OF NEVADA.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, (Union,) gave notice of a bill to change the eastern boundary of the State of Nevada, so as to include additional territory to be taken from Utah and Arizona; also a bill for the speedy completion of the Pacific Railroad.

MINING BUREAU.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish a Mining Bureau. It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Mines, and defines his duties to be the collector and diffuser of knowledge pertaining to the development of the mineral wealth of the country. Referred to the Committee on Mining.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Whereas, In a letter of instructions, dated July 3, 1862, directed to Gen. FOREY, commanding the French forces in Mexico, the Emperor of the French indicated his policy concerning the affairs of this continent, by declaring that it was his intention to establish a monarchy in Mexico, which would restore to the Latin race on this side of the Atlantic all their strength and prestige, guarantee security to the French West India colonies and those of Spain, secure the interests and establish the influence of France in the centre of America, and prevent the people of the United States from taking possession of the Gulf of Mexico, from which they would command the Antilles and South America, and so become the only dispensers of the products of the New World; and

Whereas, In pursuance of said policy, an attempt has been made to establish a monarchy in Mexico, contrary to the wishes of the people, and to support MAXIMILIAN in his usurpation by European soldiers: and

Whereas, Among other acts, contrary to the spirit of the age and humanity, the so-called Emperor of Mexico, by a decree and regulation, dated Sept. 5, 1865, practically reëstablished slavery in his dominions; and by a decree, dated Oct. 3, 1865, has violated the usages of civilized warfare, by denying to the Mexican Republican troops the rights of belligerents and ordering their execution wherever found, within twenty-four hours after capture; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

First—That we contemplate the present condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico with the most profound solicitude.

Second—That the attempt to subvert one of the republican governments of this continent by a foreign Power, and to establish on its ruins a monarchy, sustained solely by European bayonets, is opposed to the declared policy of the United States Government, offensive to our people, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

Third—That the President of the United States be requested to take such steps concerning this grave matter as will indicate the recognized policy and protect the honor and interests of our government.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) the President was requested to furnish the Senate with all the correspondence in possession of the government touching the occupation of Mexico by French troops.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) the President was requested to transmit to the Senate all correspondence and other information in regard to the barbarous decree of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, ordering all Mexicans found defending the sacred cause of independence to be shot without trial.

STATE OF THE UNION.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) submitted the following resolution, which was objected to by Mr. SUMNER, and goes over, under the rules:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to furnish to the Senate information of the state of that portion of the Union lately in rebellion; whether the rebellion has been suppressed, and the United States put again in possession of the States in which it existed; whether the United States courts are restored, post-offices reëstablished, and the revenues collected; and also whether the people of those States have reorganized their State governments, and whether they are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Delaware, (Dem.,) submitted the following, which, at the request of Mr. FESSENDEN, was laid over for the present:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to report a bill at the earliest possible moment, making an appropriation of —— dollars for the proper and decent fitting up and furnishing of the President's house.

LOYALTY OF OFFICERS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up his resolution calling for information as to certain employes of the Treasury Department, whether there are men in the department who have not taken the oath required by law, and whether there is any money paid out for officers not provided by law.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) offered a substitute, which, he said, was quite similar to Mr. SUMNER's proposition, without the preamble, which, in Mr. SUMNER's proposition, took it for granted that such a state of things, as stated, actually existed. Mr. JOHNSON said his substitute was a simple resolution of inquiry.

Pending the consideration of the above, Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said the proper business before the Senate was his motion of Wednesday last, to refer that part of the President's Message relating to the States to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the consideration of this subject, the Senate at 1 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. D. W. VOORHES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) appeared to-day and qualified.

REPAYING STATE EXPENSES.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill to reimburse the loyal States for advances made and debts contracted in support of the war, and, on motion, it was referred to a select committee of seven members. It is as follows:

Whereas, During the war for the preservation of the Union by the loyal States, and the counties, cities, towns and townships within those States made large pecuniary advances and contracted, in many instances, oppressive debts, all in support of a common cause and all an equitable charge on the common treasury of the country; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c.: SECTION 1. There shall be reimbursed to each of the loyal States a sum equal to $— per each man duly enlisted and mustered from said States into the military or naval service of the United States during the late war, which number shall be decided by the records in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General.

SEC. 2. The amounts to be thus reimbursed shall be in bonds of the United States bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in lawful money, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of issue, and payable in thirty years.

SEC. 3. Each State on the receipt of said bonds shall apply them or their proceeds in good faith as follows: First, to the liquidation of whatever State debt may have been contracted in support of the war; second, in an equitable manner to the reimbursement of counties, cities, towns, townships and other municipal corporations per advances made or debts incurred in support of the war; and third, the residue, if there be any, in such manner as the State Legislatures may determine.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare said bonds, and deliver the same to the Treasurer of each State entitled to receive them, on or before the first day of ——, A. D. 1866, and the receipt of said bonds shall be in full liquidation and payment of all claims from said States growing out of the late war.

COLOR IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) introduced a bill to repeal certain laws and ordinances in the District of Columbia and for other purposes. It was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia. The bill annuls all political distinctions on account of color both in the District and in other territories.

CONDITION OF THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill declaring the condition of the States recently in rebellion and the powers of Congress in relation to them, to be referred to the joint committee of fifteen, if appointed.

DIRECT VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution proposing that the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. JENCKES also introduced a bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was referred to the select committee on the subject.

BOUNTY LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, (Dem.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, granting bounty land and money to United States soldiers who served during the rebellion. The bill provides for giving bounty land and money to all soldiers who enlisted prior to June 25, 1863, and were honorably discharged. The object is to make the bounty of this class of soldiers equal to that of those who subsequently enlisted. It also provides for the repeal of a law which allowed the former masters of colored soldiers who enlisted to receive their bounty.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution, making it the duty of each State to provide for the rightful pursuit of happiness of all its inhabitants without distinction of color or race. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DELEGATES FROM ARIZONA.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the memorial of C. D. POSTEN, asking to be admitted as delegate from the Territory of Arizona. It was referred to the Committee on Elections.

IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. ASHLEY also introduced a bill to develop and reclaim public lands requiring irrigation in the Territories of Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and Montana, and the State of Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that all National and State laws shall be equally applicable to every citizen, and no discrimination shall be made on account of race or color. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. (See Mr. WADE'S resolutions in the Senate.)

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, (Union,) introduced a bill to extend the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia. Which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) introduced a bill to prevent the spread of foreign disease among the cattle of the United States. He stated that he had conferred with the Secretary of the Treasury upon the subject. Mr. WENTWORTH, in reply to a question, said it covered the whole ground, including importations from Canada.

Mr. MORRILL reminded the gentleman of the treaty obligations with the British Provinces; to which Mr. WENTWORTH replied that if the law was of no effect as to Canada it would do no harm. If anything was to be done on this subject it should be done at once.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, (Union,) understood that under the constitution treaties were superior to a law of Congress; and he wished to know whether it was designed to sweep away the treaty by a law of Congress.

Mr. WENTWORTH would leave the bill to be enforced by the proper officers. He wanted to stop the introduction of the cattle disease.

The bill was passed. It provides that the importation of cattle shall be prohibited. The Secretary of the Treasury is requested to make such regulations as will give this law full and immediate effect, and to send the copies thereof to the proper officers in this country and in foreign ports. When the President shall have given thirty days' notice by proclamation that no further danger is apprehended, this law shall be of no force, and cattle may be imported in the same way as heretofore.

MEXICO AGAIN.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced the following:

Whereas, The rights of foreign owners to territorial possessions on this continent ceased with those of discovery; that the successful establishment of this republic over so large a portion of the continent determined the form of government to be adopted by the people inhabiting it; that it is the duty of neighboring States to assist each other in guarding rights and interests common to all; that conquest and subjugation cannot be recognized as a remedy for mere pecuniary grievances by American States; and that the forcible seizure of Mexico by foreign troops, the seating of a foreign Emperor on a throne erected on the ruins of that republic, and his retention by foreign bayonets, is in violation of all these, and cannot be permitted by the United States without failing in the highest duties of a people; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into and report what measures and means may be necessary on the part of the United States to restore to the Mexican people the free and unrestricted right to choose their own form of government, and of giving effect to the unanimous determination of the people of this nation that no power shall impose a despotic government upon any State or people of this continent.

Mr. VAN HORN moved the previous question.

Mr. STEVENS said in voting for the proposition we vote for all the preamble affirms. It is not a mere matter of inquiry it would be an entirely different thing. He suggested that it go over for the present.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question.

COMMITTED ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MEMORY.

The Speaker said a resolution had been passed, providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each State, to take action respecting the death of President LINCOLN. This was offered by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. The gentleman's colleague (Mr. WENTWORTH) subsequently offered a resolution to inquire into and report a bill for the relief of Mrs. LINCOLN. The chair having been informed by Mr. WENTWORTH of his desire that Mr. WASHBURNE should be placed on the committee, this obviates the necessity of two committees. Both gentlemen are from the same State, and therefore only one of them can be appointed. The committee is as follows:

Committee on the Death of President Lincoln—One from each State represented: Mr. Washburne of Illinois, Mr. Blaine of Maine, Mr. Patterson of New-Hampshire, Mr. Morrill of Vermont, Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, Mr. Jenckes of Rhode Island, Mr. Deming of Connecticut, Mr. Griswold of New-York, Mr. Wright of New-Jersey, Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Nicholson of Delaware, Francis Thomas of Maryland, Mr. Schenck of Ohio, Mr. Shanklin of Kentucky, Mr. Orth of Indiana, Mr. McClurg of Missouri, Mr. Kasson of Michigan, Mr. Kasson of Iowa, Mr. Sloan of Wisconsin, Mr. Higby of California, Mr. Windom of Minnesota, Mr. Henderson of Oregon, Mr. Clark of Kansas, Mr. Whaley of West Virginia,

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker also announced the following standing committees:

On Elections—Messrs. Dawes of Massachusetts, Scofield of Pennsylvania, Upson of Michigan, Marshall of Illinois, Paine of Wisconsin, Shellsburger of Ohio, McClurg of Missouri, Radfield of New-York.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Hooper of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Garfield of Ohio, Wentworth of Illinois, Conkling of New-York, Moorhead of Pennsylvania, Allison of Iowa, Hogan of Missouri.

Appropriations—Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Raymond of New-York, Blow of Missouri, Kasson of Iowa, Voorhies of Indiana, Farnsworth of Illinois, Spaulding of Ohio, Higby of California, Wright of New-Jersey.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Pomeroy of New-York, Hooper of Massachusetts, Culver of Pennsylvania, Buckland of Ohio, Harding of Kentucky, Lynch of Maine, Defrees of Indiana, Randall of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of West Virginia.

Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Price of Iowa, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Donnelly of Minnesota, Ames of Massachusetts, Brooks of New-York, Loan of Missouri, Clark of Kansas, Bidwell of California, Henderson of Oregon.

Claims—Messrs. Delano of Ohio, Hotchkiss of New-York, Washburne of Massachusetts, Sloan of Wisconsin, Niblack of Indiana, McKee of Kentucky, Ward of New-York, Barker of Pennsylvania, Thornton of Illinois.

Public Lands—Mr. Julian of Indiana.

Commerce—Messrs. Washburne of Illinois, Elliot of Massachusetts, Dixon of Rhode Island, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Longyear of Michigan, Jas. Humphrey of New-York, J. L. Thomas, Jr., of Ohio, J. M. Humphrey of New-York.

Judiciary—Messrs. Wilson of Iowa, Bontwell of Massachusetts, Francis Thomas of Maryland, Williams of Pennsylvania, Woodcridge of Vermont, Morris of New-York, Rogers of New-Jersey, Lawrence of Ohio, Cooke of Illinois.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. A. H. Rice of Massachusetts, Griswold of New-York, Pike of Maine, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Brandegee of Connecticut, Eldridge of Wisconsin, Phelps of Maryland, Darling of New-York, Le Blond of Ohio, Driggs of Michigan, Glossbrenner of Pennsylvania, Donnelly of Minnesota, Eckley of Ohio, Holmes of New-York, McRuer of California, Anderson of Missouri, Taber of New-York.

Post-office—Messrs. Alley of Massachusetts, Farquhar of Indiana, Finck of Ohio, McRuer of California, Ferry of Michigan, Johnson of Pennsylvania, Kuykendall of Indiana, D. Hubbard, Jr., of New-York, Kelso of Missouri.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Ingersoll of Illinois, Dumont of Indiana, Davis of New-York, Baldwin of Massachusetts, McCullough of Maryland, Coll of Wisconsin, Walker of Ohio, Mureur of Philadelphia, Shankland of Kentucky.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Whaley of West Virginia, Newell of New-Jersey, Eldridge of Wisconsin, J. L. Thomas jr. of Maryland, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Van Horn of New-York, Clark of Ohio, Trowbridge of Michigan, Trunbee of Kentucky.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Hulburd of New-York, Broomall of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of Iowa, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Jones of New-York, Smith of Kentucky, Warner of Connecticut, Plants of Ohio, Nicholson of Delaware.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Thayer of Pennsylvania, Hotchkiss of New-York, Baker of Illinois, Hayes of Ohio, Goodyear of New-York, Noell of Missouri, Boudwell of Massachusetts, Woodbridge of Vermont, Kerr of Indiana.

Manufactures—Messrs. Morehead of Pennsylvania, Ames of Massachusetts, Bundy of Ohio, Trimble of Kentucky, Hale of New-York, Harding of Illinois, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of New-York.

Agriculture—Messrs. Bidwell of California, Grinnell of Iowa, Stillwell of Indiana, Baxter of Vermont, Ritter of Kentucky, Trowbridge of Michigan, Hubbell of Ohio, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Bergen of New-York.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Window of Minnesota, McIndoe of Wisconsin, Dennison of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of Iowa, Clarke of Kansas, Henderson of Oregon, Hart of New-York, Ross of Illinois, Van Horn of Missouri.

Militia—Messrs. Smith of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Buckland of Ohio, Hale of New-York, Noell of Missouri, Phelps of Maryland, Farquhar of Indiana, Perry of Michigan, Boyer of Pennsylvania.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Schenck of Ohio, Deming of Connecticut, Marston of New-Hampshire, Rossean of Kentucky, Bingham of Ohio, Ancona of Pennsylvania, Ketchum of New-York, Blair of Mainef Silgraves of Kentucky.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Banks of Massachusetts, Raymond of New-York, Orth of Indiana, W. H. Randall of Kentucky, Dawson of Pennsylvania, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Newell of New-Jersey, Cullom of Illinois, Winfield of New-York.

Territories—Messrs. Ashley of Ohio, Beaman of Michigan, J. H. Rice of Maine, Grider of Kentucky, Marvin of New-York, Strouse of Pensylvania, Hell of Indiana, Moulton of Illinois, Star of New-Jersey.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. McIndoe, of Wisconsin, Price of Iowa, Boyer of Pennsylvania, Goodyear of New-York, Upson of Michigan, Brandjaez of Connecticut, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Welker of Ohio, Holmes of New-York.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Perham of Maine, Stillwell of Indiana, Taylor of New-York, Driggs of Michigan, Van Aernam of New-York, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Benjamin of Missouri, Harding of Kentucky.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Beaman of Michigan, Van Horn of New-York, J. H. Hubbard of Connecticut, Rousseau of Kentucky, Wentworth of Illinois, Davis of New-York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Defrees of Indiana, Finch of Ohio.

Patents—Messrs. Jinckes of Roode Island, Myers of Pennsylvania, Chandler of New-York, J. H. Hubbard of Connecticut, Brownwell of Illinois.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. J. H. Rice of Maine, Starr of New-Jersey, S. F. Wilson of Pennsylvania, Leblond of Ohio, Latham of West Virginia.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Scofield of Pennsylvania, J. F. Wilson of Iowa, Ashley of Ohio, A. H. Rice of Massachusetts, Pomeroy of New-York.

Mileage—Messrs. Anderson of Missouri, Marston of New-Hampshire, Plants of Ohio, Guider of Kentucky, Kuykendall of Illinois.

Accounts—Messrs. Rollins of New-Hampshire, Broomal of Pennsylvania, Eckley of Ohio, Kerr of Indiana, Wrrd of New-York.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Kasson of Iowa, Winfield of New-York, Williams of Pennsylvania, Sunin of Ohio, Davis of Massachusetts.

Expenditures of the State Department—Messrs. Pike of Maine, Bromwall of Illinois, Randall of Pennsylvania, Hart of New-York, Schellabarger of Ohio.

Expenditures of the Treasury Department—Messrs. Marion of New-York, Culver of Pennsylvania, Hill of Indiana, Cullum of Illinois, Retter of Kentucky.

Expenditures of the War Department—Messrs. Deming of Connecticut, Sloan of Wisconsin, Miller of Pennsylvania, E. N. Hubbell of New-York, J. R. Hubbell of Ohio.

Expenditures of the Navy Department—Messrs. J. Humphrey of New-York, Julian of Indiana, Moulton of Illinois, Warner of Connecticut, Dennison of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures of the Post-office Department—Messrs. Baker of Illinois, Myers of Pennsylvania, Darling of New-York, Eggleston of Ohio, Rogers of New-York.

Expenditures of the Interior Department—Messrs. Dumon of Indiana, Strouse of Pennsylvania, Benjamin of Missouri, Alleson of Iowa, McKee of Kentucky.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Longyear of Michigan, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Dixon of Vermont, Johnson of Pennsylvania, W. H. Randall of Kentucky.

Joint Committee on Library—Messrs. Hayes of Ohio, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Hubbard of New-York.

Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Laflin of New-York, R. W. Clarke of Ohio, Latham of West Virginia.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Cobb of Wisconsin, Glossbrenner of Pennsylvania.

Select Committee on Rules—The Speaker, Messrs. E. B. Washburne of Illinois, Banks of Massachusetts, Dawson of Pennsylvania, Raymond of New-York.

Select Committee on the Bankrupt Law—Messrs. Jenckes of Rhode Island, Spaulding of Ohio, F. Thomas of Maryland, Blow of Missouri, Lynch of Maine, Thornton of Illinois, Alley of Massachusetts.

Select Committee on Freedmen—Messrs. Elliot of Massachusetts, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Orth of Indiana, Bingham of Ohio, Taylor of New-York, Eoan of Missouri, Grinnell of Iowa, Paine of Wisconsin, Marshall of Illinois.

RELIEVED.

Mr. DAVIS asked to be, and was, released from service on the Committee for the District of Columbia.

DES MOINES RAPIDS.

Mr. ALLESON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to construct a canal to improve the Upper Rapids and Lower or Des Moines Rapids of the Mississppi River, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

SAFETY OF LIFE ON RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary for the safety and protection of persons traveling upon railroads in the United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

REPORTERS.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, (Union,)

Continued on Fifth Page.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Lamartine on the United States and Mexico.

Magnificent Nonsense from a Disappointed Poet.

Ingenious and Fanciful Defence of the French Mexican Policy.

The Globe the Property of Man---America the Property of Europe.

The Secret Thought Which Inspired the Mexican Expedition.

Particulars of the Escape of Head-Centre Stephens.

The mails by the *Asia* reached this city yesterday morning. We give the following highly interesting letters from our Paris and London correspondents, and a variety of extracts from our foreign files.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 24, 1865.

M. DE LAMARTINE has at length found, or rather taken occasion to unburden himself of the anti-American bile which has been corroding in his entrails ever since the failure of his American begging embassy. We knew it was there and wondered it had not sooner found exit. But it appears we have lost nothing by waiting. The last number of his monthly periodical, *Les Entretiens Litteraires*, contains this ill-sounding outburst of the famous poet and politician, and I deem it my duty to transcribe it here for you entire. You will no doubt find it magnificent nonsense; but M. LAMARTINE, though living retired and outside of the circle of the active politicians of the day, is yet a power with whom we must count. Here it is just as written.

MALAKOFF.

I am not afraid to say it boldly, notwithstanding the natural opposition which may exist between the diplomacy of the republic and that of the empire; against interests so French, so elevated, so European, as those we defend in Mexico, there is no patriotic opposition possible. The conception of the policy in Mexico is a sublime conception, a conception misunderstood, (I shall explain further on why,) a conception as just as necessity, as vast as the ocean, as new as all that which is apropos, a conception of a statesman, fecund as the future, a conception of safety for America and for the world.

We must here raise ourselves to a great height in order to comprehend the full force of this policy. The first empire, a purely military empire, and which sold Louisiana for a piece of bread to feed its armies, was never capable of a conception which equaled this.

The idea of a bold and efficacious position to be taken in Mexico against the usurpation of the United States of America is a new but just idea.

Europe has the right to take this position; France takes the initiative.

Let us examine the right from this elevated point of view, from whence we distinguish the legitimacy of things, and let us start from this true but not radical position:

The Globe is the property of Man; the new continent, America, is the property of Europe.

In starting from this principle, which has become at this moment a fact, that the American Continent has become the collective property of mankind, and not the disrupted Union of a single race without title and without right, at least over Spanish America, and over the Latin race, mother of all civilization, the principle of the protection of Europe and of its independence, at least in the seventeen Republican States of South America, belongs evidently to us and all the Powers of the old world. We must be prepared for events; we must protect the Latin race; we must, in the first place, take position at the point menaced by the United States.

We must do this, or else we must declare that the new continent the property of Europe, is to belong entirely in twenty-five years, perhaps, to the armed pioneers who recognize no other title for their usurpation than their convenience, and who permit their citizens, like WALKER, to raise individually fleets and armies against Cuba, while their Federal General enters in the name of the Union into Mexico, and from there into all the civilized capitals of South America!

Why, therefore, should Europe or the Old World recognize these rights of piracy by sea and land for the United States, whilst, in the Old World we recognize not only the right of protecting such property as is useful to all, but further the right to expropriate with indemnity the right of all States and individuals in things useful to all?

This principle of the protection of interests useful to all which applies to a commune, does it apply with less right to a continent entire? Evidently not. We do not say: Expropriate the United States of Spanish America; their proper organic anarchy will expropriate them sufficiently! But we say Europe has the right, and we add, the obligation, of not giving over to them the Latin race, Spanish America, the half which still remains free and independent of that magnificent part of the globe, more than half of the Heaven, the earth and the population of the New World!

What are the collective, sacred possessions, the necessities of mankind at large that the policy of the Old World cannot and ought not to be delivered up to the mercy of the United States of English America?"

These things are the capital of the entire world, used by a few, necessary to all, in our state of civilization and in our system of exchange, which renders to us all moneyed gold, as necessary as bread. The mines of gold are there!

In the second place, the food of the Old World—the wheat, flour, corn, potato

The New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, December 15, 1866.

money-lenders, who will now make a good thing of it—

is the sum of government. The expense of Jamaica is the cost of the people—England herself is no richer nothing of it because of it. It is a real drawback. It is not nothing of it because of it. No man will be appreciable and worthless. It is a real strength, strong government, if the people are prosperous and rich because of it. But when an insurrection will break out anywhere, for the whole empire is covered with abuses, which there is no power to remove.

Now jamaica, poverty, misery, and sickening spread over great fertile island like Jamaica, if it had a government which could remove abuses, it could find out these ills-ducts of its land and its people, depopled when the anti-slavery, but not emerge spirits, rants of the anti-slavery, but not emerge spirits, vote from his wife, whom he had married from the vote from his wife, whom he had married from the slaves, and who kept steadily and resolutely to her duty, thirteen profligacy, so came into Westminster hall with the

from to 30m. Then to keep a stand on the sidewalk of the same, on the north side from Fourth-avenue to Park, also having the consent of the occupants of said stores," said stand to be kept open during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That the actual opening of Ninety-eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, and from Fifth-avenue to Bloomingdale road, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Ninety-eighth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from Fifth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Sixty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from Fifth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of One Hundred and Sixty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, and from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, and from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, and from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of One Hundred and Eighty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Ninety-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Sixty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Harlem River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of One Hundred and Eighty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Ninety-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Sixty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Harlem River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, confirmed by the Supreme Court on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of One Hundred and Eighty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, L'AFRICAINE. Characters by Mme. Carozzi-Zucchi, Mlle. Ortolani, Signor Mazzoleni, Signor Bellini, Signor Antonucci, Signor Lorini, Signor Barili, Herr Reichardt. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near the City Hall.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, OPERATIC CONCERT.—Messrs. Wm. Castle, O. Campbell, Edwin Seguin, Harry Sanderson, G. W. Morgan, Misses Zelda Harrison and Dean.

CLINTON HALL,
No. 5 Astor Place.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, MRS. LESDERNIER'S READINGS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
4th-av. and 23d-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—Sixth Annual Exhibition of PAINTINGS and STATUARY of the Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GLADIATOR. Characters by Edwin Forrest, J. McCullough, J. W. Collier, D. W. Dalton, J. G. Burnett, Messrs. Nunan, Danvers, Blaisdell, Becks, Barry, Rendle, &c.; Misses Agnes Perry and Farren, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rookwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, DREAMS OF DELUSION OR, WOMAN: Characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Robinson, R. Smith, Misses Madeline Henriques, Ione Burke, Fanny Morant, Kate Barret, and Mrs. Jennings.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, The OCTOROON: or, Life in Louisiana: Characters by Messrs. J. S. Clarke, Chas. Walcot, Jr., John Dyott, J. G. Hanley, Andrews, Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. C. Walcot, Kate Morton, Miss Andrews and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRANT'S CAMPAIGN. Characters by Messrs. Grisdale, George Brooks, G. W. Thompson, Lingard, Stanton, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Miss Annie Ryatt.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SAM: Principal characters by Messrs. Ubanfrau, Parsloe and others; and Miss Olive Logan.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7 o'clock, SINBAD THE SAILOR; OR THE VALLEY OF DIAMONDS: Characters by Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Herring. And a capital drama.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MICHAEL ERLE. Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 8 o'clock, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY and a FAIR FENIAN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM by the company.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Bryant's JEEMS, THE POET. Characters by N. Segmour and Dan. Bryant.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 211 Bowery, opposite Spring-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ETHIOPIAN NOVELTIES and the FENIAN'S DREAM.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, commencing at 7½ o'clock; WHAT WILL BECOME OF US ALL. Characters by the troupe.

HOPE CHAPEL.
Broadway, between Fourth-street and Astor-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 12, commencing at 2 o'clock, MAGIC and NECROMANCY, by Prof. and Mme. Wiseman.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON presented petitions of colored persons of the District of Columbia, asking for the right of suffrage. A committee to recommend appropriate action on the death of President LINCOLN was appointed. A memorial from the North Carolina Legislature, asking the repeal of the test oath, was received. The petition of the Freedmen's Commission, asking for Congressional support, was received. A bill was offered to grant further time for the completion of certain Iowa railroads. Certain amendments to the constitution, proposed by the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, were read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was offered to annex the counties of Berkely and Jefferson to West Virginia. Mr. WILSON offered a bill to prevent the sale of Confederate notes and securities. Bills were introduced to increase pensions to persons who have lost both feet, and in other instances; to confirm land titles to freedmen in certain cases; granting lands for a Pacific Railroad over the Southern route, and for the speedy completion of the Central Pacific Railroad; also, to change the boundaries of Nevada; to establish a Mining Bureau, &c. Information about Mexican affairs was formally sought in a series of resolutions by Mr. WADE, who presented some Monroe doctrine resolutions. Mr. COWAN proposed a resolution asking for information about the Southern States. A resolution to refurnish the White House was passed, when after some discussion on the loyal status of employes in the Treasury Department, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a bill was introduced to reimburse loyal States for advances made to carry on the war. A bill was introduced to annul in the District of Columbia all political distinctions on account of color. A reconstruction bill was introduced by Mr. ELIOT. A joint resolution to vote directly for President was referred. Mr. WARD introduced a bill to grant bounty lands to soldiers. Mr. DELANO introduced an equal-rights resolution to amend the constitution. The memorial of C. D. POSTON to be admitted as Delegate from Arizona was referred. Mr. ASHLEY offered a bill to improve public lands. Mr. STEVENS proposed a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to abolish the distinction of color. A bill to facilitate intercourse of trade among the States was referred. Mr. SCHENCK offered resolutions concerning affairs in Mexico, condemnatory of the attempt to establish an empire there, which were referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. A bill was offered to extend the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. A bill was adopted to insure precautions against the introduction of cattle disease from Europe or Canada, altogether prohibiting the importation of cattle. When the danger disappears, importation may be resumed. Mr. VAN HORN offered resolutions on Mexican affairs. Mr. JENCKES offered a bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy. The most interesting event of the session was the announcement of the names of members appointed on standing and special committees. The list of Chairmen is as follows:

Elections—Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts.
Ways and Means—Mr. MORRELL, of Vermont.
Appropriations—Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania.
Banks and Currency—Mr. Pomeroy, of New-York.
Pacific Railroad—Mr. PRICE, of Iowa.
Claims—Mr. DELANO, of Ohio.
Commerce—Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois.
Public Lands—Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana.
Post-office—Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr. WHALLEY, of Western Virginia.
Public Expenditures—Mr. HUBBARD, of New-York.
Private Land Claims—Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania.
District of Columbia—Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois.
Manufactures—Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania.
Agriculture—Mr. BIDWELL, of California.
Indian Affairs—Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota.
Militia—Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky.
Territories—Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio.
Revolutionary Pensions—Mr. MCINDOE, of Wisconsin.
Military Affairs—Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio.
Foreign Affairs—Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts.
Invalid Pensions—Mr. PERHAM, of Maine
Roads and Canals—Mr. BRAMAN, of Michigan.
Patents—Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island.
Public Buildings, &c.—Mr. RICE, of Maine.
Unfinished Business—Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania.
Mileage—Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri.
Accounts—Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire.
Coinage—Mr. KASSON, of Iowa.
Expenditures of State Department—Mr. PIKE, of Maine.
Expenditures of Treasury—Mr. MARVIN, of New-York.
Expenditures of War Department—DEMING, of Connecticut.
Expenditures of Navy—Mr. HUMPHREY, of New-York.
Expenditures of Post-office—Mr. BAKER, of Illinois.
Expenditures of Interior—Mr. DUMONT, of Indiana.
Expenditures Public Buildings—Mr. LONGYEAR, of Michigan.
Joint Committee on Library—Mr. HAYES, of Ohio.
Joint Committee on Printing—Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York.
Select Committee on Rules—Mr. COLFAX, (Speaker.)
Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin.
Select Committee on Bankrupt Law—Mr. JENCKES, of Kentucky.
Select Committee on Freedmen—Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts.
Judiciary—Mr. WITSON, of Iowa.
Naval Affairs—Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts.
Special on President LINCOLN—Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois.

A motion to print 250,000 copies of Gen. GRANT'S report was referred. A bill was referred to annex two counties from Old Virginia to West Virginia. Information was asked regarding Mexican affairs. A bill was offered for the improvement of Desmoines Rapids. It was resolved to inquire into the propriety of legislating for the improvement of safety on railroads. A motion to admit Southern claimants for seats to the floor pending the investigation of their claims was voted down; nays, 11; yeas, 40. Adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has returned from his trip to the South. He arrived in Washington yesterday.

Official information of the ratification by North Carolina of the Constitutional Amendment has been received in Washington.

An effort in the Virginia Legislature to invalidate the election of Messrs. UNDERWOOD and SEGAR, as Senators of the United States from that State, seems to have failed, the resolution questioning the legality of the offices being laid on the table.

Mayor LINCOLN, of Boston, was reelected, yesterday, by 2,000 majority. On the same day JAMES B. BLACKEN was chosen Mayor of Worcester by nearly the same majority. Both gentlemen are Republicans.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* regrets the action which the Legislature has taken in the election of United States Senators, on the ground that it has no authority to proceed with such an election. The present Legislature, it says, was called under the constitution of last year; and as two Senators to represent the State had already been chosen under that constitution or government, (for it is still recognised as the civil government of the State,) the Senators elected cannot be deprived of their positions, and the present Legislature only makes itself ridiculous by attempting to oust them therefrom.

Dr. L. GIBBENS, lately Assistant Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Mobile, with Mr. DEXTER, committed suicide in that city on last Sunday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. His friends immediately summoned surgeons, but to no purpose; he died in less than two hours. His remains were to be sent to Boston, his former place of residence, for interment.

A Richmond paper says that some of the leading capitalists of the North, after visiting Richmond and seeing the condition of affairs in Virginia, have begun the formation of "Loan Associations," with sufficient capital to make liberal loans.

The Richmond *Republic* says that the United States Commissary Department in that city has issued to destitute citizens, since the 12th of last June, 520,400 rations, and is now issuing 11,000 rations per week. After the 15th inst., the issue is to be discontinued.

The Petersburgh *Index* thinks that before the Virginia Legislature exerts itself to get R. M. T. HUNTER pardoned, the State should give "the full weight of her united, and if necessary, exclusive claim for the extension of that privilege to her most illustrious living son, ROBERT E. LEE."

The engine of the owl train on the New-Jersey Railroad was thrown off the track at Elizabeth, on Sunday, by the displacement of a switch. No one was injured.

On Saturday, HENRY R. MORRISON, of Utica, an engineer on the New-York Central Railroad for the past sixteen years, and the oldest engineer on that division, killed himself by taking laudanum.

At Halletsville, Lavaca County, Texas, the post-office is closed, because no one can be found who can take the oath prescribed by the Post-office Department.

LOCAL NEWS.

On Sunday morning a very singular homicide was committed in a lager-bier saloon, No. 503 Third-avenue, kept by JOHN SHANGLER. It appears that while ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, of No. 182 Thirty-third-street, and some friends were seated in the saloon, an unknown man and a party of associates entered and asked for refreshments. They offered some postal currency in payment, which was refused as counterfeit. In the dispute the money was shown to CUNNINGHAM, who pronounced it genuine. This led to further discussion, and angry words ensued, when the unknown struck at CUNNINGHAM with his umbrella, the ferule of which entered his left eye, penetrated to the brain, and caused death in a few hours. The assailant escaped.

A meeting of colored men was held last evening in the vestry of Shiloh Church, Rev. GEORGE W. LEVERE, late Chaplain of the Twentieth Colored Regiment, in the chair. Speeches were made by Capt. GEORGE T. DOWNING, New-England's delegate to Washington; Mr. DE LARGEY, the colored delegate from Charleston, S. C., to Washington; Rev. SELLA MARTIN, Prof. C. L. REASON, and others; and after resolutions were passed declaring it to be the black man's best interest to keep a colored delegation at the Federal City during the present session of Congress, liberal contributions were made to the fund, Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS was named as New-York's delegate, and the meeting adjourned to Monday evening next.

Another suit against the city, for damages resulting from the riots of July, 1863, was on trial yesterday in the Superior Court, Part II., before Chief Justice ROBERTSON and a jury. The plaintiff in the case is Mr. JOHN A. FREY, a jeweler, who, at the time of the riots, was doing business in Third-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. He claims that nearly all his stock in trade, fixtures and furniture were destroyed; also that a quantity of watches, clocks, jewelry, &c., left with him for repair by his customers, were either stolen or wantonly broken to pieces by the mob at about noon on the second day of the riot. The trial is not concluded.

There were 401 deaths in this city last week—107 men, 86 women, 106 boys and 102 girls—a decrease of 16 from last week, and of 6 as compared with the corresponding period in 1864. Of the deceased, 168 were children under 5 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 69, infantile convulsions 31, infantile marasmus 23, inflammation of the bowels 15, inflammation of the lungs 35, typhoid fever 14, croup 12, diphtheria 12, dropsy in the head 16, cholera 1, from external causes 38.

The Society of young Hebrew gentlemen, known as the "Literary Constellation," had an agreeable entertainment last evening at the Everett Rooms, concluding with a ball. The programme of literary exercises was got through in a very creditable manner and the terpsichorean one was done full justice to by the large number of young folks who remained for this finale of a pleasing entertainment.

The case of LEMUEL SISSON *vs.* JOHN BUZBY, Executor, &c., of B. C. BUZBY, deceased, which was fully reported in our columns of Saturday last, was decided yesterday by the jury bringing in a sealed verdict for the defendants. The questions of law involved will be taken to the appellate court.

A prize fight took place at St. Ronan's Well, Newtown, L. I., yesterday, between "young SIDDONS," of Williamsburgh, and BARRY, commonly known as "The Kid" of New-York. The contest was for a purse of $205. It lasted for one hour and eleven minutes, and was won by SIDDONS.

The only case tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday which resulted in a conviction, was that of OWEN MULLIN, who was placed on trial for an attempt at burglary, but found guilty of grand larceny, and remanded for sentence. Several other prisoners, whose cases had been placed on the day calendar, pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them.

The New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, held a popular meeting last evening at Cooper Institute, where the Chairman, Dr. GARDNER, gave the history and objects of the society, and introduced several gentlemen of scientific knowledge and research, who delivered highly interesting and instructive addresses to a pleased and attentive audience.

Two cases of murder are on the calendar of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial to-day—namely, the case of the People *vs.* CRAM, and the same *vs.* HACKETT. Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND will preside in this court, and the prosecution will be conducted by Mr. HALL, the District-Attorney.

A bold and successful robbery occurred at Newark on Saturday night last. The jewelry-store of Messrs. BALDWIN & Co. was entered by burglars, the safe forced open, and from six to ten thousand dollars in gold, silver and precious stones carried away.

Justice CLERKE, of the Supreme Court, yesterday delivered his decision dissolving the injunction in the case of STIMSON *vs.* The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday and transacted a large amount of routine business, after which they adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M. to-day.

The first social hop and military reunion of Company H, Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., last evening, at Irving Hall, was an entire success.

There was a slight upward tendency in Gold yesterday to 145¼, but the market returned 144¾, as on Saturday. The Money rates and supply worked easy; Government Stocks firm; the Railway speculation about the same as on Saturday; Exchange on London and Paris ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. up.

At the Live Stock markets yesterday, the inquiry was more active than last week for all kinds of animals except beef cattle. Sheep sold at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., live weight; an advance of ¾c. Milch Cows were eagerly sought at prices varying from $40@$130 each. Veal Calves were scarce and commanded 13c.@14½c. ₱ lb., live weight. Beef cattle sold at last week's figures. Trade was dull at the yards all day, and some drovers thought poor grades did not command even last week's rates. The quality of the stock was about medium, and quite uniform. There were no choice extras, and but few usually classed as poor. No sales were reported by brokers at above 18c., nor below 12c. ₱ lb., dressed weight. The general market is sensitive, and a small excess in receipts caused a sudden decline. The usual equilibrium in the meat trade will not probably obtain until after the holidays, when poultry, etc., will be less abundant.

Produce and Merchandise were very lightly dealt in, as a whole, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. The freight market was dull and heavy.

The Cotton Crop at the South.

A recent circular from an English house well known in the cotton trade, and conspicuous for many years by their trustworthy statistics of cotton—the Messrs. NEILL BROTHERS—gives us some very interesting data on this important topic. The different partners have traversed carefully, since the war, the various portions of the cotton-growing States—one taking the Atlantic States, another Tennessee and Northern Alabama and Mississippi and a third Arkansas, Louisiana, Red River and Texas.

Widely conflicting estimates of the Southern stocks of cotton have been confidently put forward since the surrender of the rebel armies, some running as high as 5,000,000 bales, and others as low as 500,000.

The most favorite figures, and those which it was understood the Treasury Department had sanctioned, from investigations made for revenue purposes, being 1,500,000 bales of all kinds, old and new. The Messrs. NEILL, however, have arrived at the conclusion that the supply will count up from 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 bales, of which they estimate the old stocks at 1,650,000 bales, and the growth of this year at 400,000; and it appears by the data they furnish that more than half of the entire quantity, viz., 1,090,394 bales, have already been sent to market.

This fact alone seems to justify their estimate, that the total will not fall short of 2,000,000 bales, however much it may exceed it.

The history of the war may, in a measure, be traced in the facts which this business report discloses. Thus, while the aggregate figures represent about half a crop of the years preceding the war, the Carolinas, in Messrs. NEILL's estimate, only stand for 110,000 bales, or about one-fifth of an old crop. This is doubtless explained by the fact that the great ports from which cotton was shipped during the war, through the blockade, were Charleston and Wilmington, which thus drained those States. The great State of Georgia was hermetically sealed, and the bulk of the crops of 1861 and 1862 would have been found there by Gen. SHERMAN, had it not been for the home manufacture, for which Georgia has long been distinguished among Southern States, and which attained to considerable importance during the war. Notwithstanding the quantity of cotton that must have been thus used up, this State, in connection with Florida, stands in the present estimate for 330,000, or about half an old crop.

Alabama suffered less than any other Southern State, except Texas, and had it not been for WILSON's great raid, nearly a whole crop would have been found. And even after allowing 150,000 bales for the destruction thus effected, the State is estimated to yield 420,000 bales, of which 220,000 have already been delivered at Mobile.

The extensive region drained by the Mississippi suffered much more severely, the presence of contending armies having been felt ever since the Summer of 1862, much cotton having been destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of our armies, or confiscated by them, and long since forwarded North.

The total receipts of old and new cotton at New-Orleans are estimated at 700,000 bales, (or only about one-third of a former crop,) of which 431,000 have already been delivered.

It is pleasant to turn to a State from which we have to chronicle no falling off. The crop of Texas varied for a few years before the war from 150,000 to 250,000 bales, and the supply of the present season is estimated at 190,000, or about an average of former crops, notwithstanding the fact that large quantities of cotton were exported for the last two years of the war via Matamoras. This satisfactory supply is accounted for by a large planting the present season—more than half of it being new cotton—and the yield would have been considerably larger still but for the depredations, not of the rebel or Union army, but of the "army-worm," the most destructive "guerrilla" known to the cotton crop.

From another quarter the report is very satisfactory. Memphis had become an important cotton centre only a few years before the war—her receipts amounting in one season to as much as 400,000 bales, to the surprise and jealousy of many of the older markets. But large as these figures are, the present estimate (320,000 bales for Tennessee and the neighboring counties,) is not greatly behind them.

This is confirmed also by the fact that 206,000 bales have already been delivered. Nearly one-half of the total estimate (or 150,000 bales) is put down as *new cotton*, and this is the most encouraging feature in the whole case, as nearly the whole must be the product of free labor—that entire district having been within the Union lines for the past two years.

This large supply of cotton will be an important wind-fall for Mr. MCCULLOCH. At the former average weight of the bales, 460 pounds, the total weight of 2,100,000 would be 960,000,000 pounds, upon which the revenue tax of two cents per pound will amount to $19,320,000—an excess of $5,520,000 upon the sum which 1,500,000 bales (which is understood to have been the Secretary's estimate) would have produced.

Another important consideration is the effect of so large a stock and so large an exportable surplus of cotton upon the money market and the exchanges. At present, our speculators, aided by the currency inflation, are "carrying" enormous stocks of cotton.

1,100,000 bales have already been delivered at the ports and Northern and Western towns, and it will not, to those who know the trade, seem unreasonable to presume that half of what remains in the interior has already been bought from the planters, and paid for by Northern capital. No wonder that money has become scarce and dear, for the whole estimated supply, at present prices, is worth $400,000,000, and of this the proportion exported thus far is only about one-sixth. Let the stocks of cotton and grain be moved forward more rapidly by the holders coming on the market, and we should hear no more of advancing rates for gold on account of the demand for export, or of declining prices of our government funds.

College Rows, and the Way to Cure Them.

We had a report the other day that on Tuesday night last, some of the Freshmen of Yale College, while on a spree, removed from their hinges no less than two hundred gates, some of which they smashed to pieces themselves, and others they threw upon the railroad track—besides destroying other property.

This was not a very gracious proceeding on the part of the Freshmen, in view of the earnest efforts which have been recently made by the Faculty of the College to protect them from the prescriptive "hazing" persecutions of the Sophomores. But we do not propose to expatiate upon this view of the subject. The green intellect of College halls is not lightly to be disabused of its faith in the essential grandeur and glory of such achievements, or made to believe that the carrying off of gates is not always and altogether Samsonian, and the smashing of street lamps, a fine exercise for the development and display of genius.

We allude to the matter merely to remark upon what we consider the true method of putting a stop to these occasional raids upon decency on the part of college boys—demonstrations which would be conspicuously idiotic, were they not so gravely mischievous. The key to the remedy is found in the conclusion of the account alluded to, viz.: The offenders were arrested by the police, and five or six of them committed for trial. This is the true American cure for all such vagaries so long as the college authorities undertake to stand *in loco parentis* to the student—to board, lodge and dry-nurse him—and to throw the ægis of academic protection around him when he violates the law, these disorders will continue, the collegian in the rural city will be a nuisance, and the old feud of "town and gown" will be perpetuated. In a university situated in a large metropolis, where the police are efficient and the college "dormitory system" impossible, these difficulties are never encountered.

Everybody knows how this is exemplified in the character of the students of the Munich University, as contrasted with that of the young men at Heidelberg and Jena. The latter inherit special privileges, being amenable to no law, but those of the University, and no municipal officer who arrests a student can do more than demand his matriculation card, and report him to the academic powers. As a natural consequence, the students of Heidelberg and Jena are the despotic rulers of those towns, and "take the wall" of all that dwell therein. In Munich, on the contrary, all are alike amenable to the municipal authority, and the whole system is simple in its working and peaceful in its results.

The puerile and semi-barbarous custom of Schlieger-dueling, as affected by the German *bursch*, is on the increase in Heidelberg, despite all attempts to suppress it, and how could it be otherwise? The only officers empowered to detect and arrest the young violators of the law, are the University beadle, and a couple of town-policemen, who never approach the fighting-ground but at a leisurely pace, and kindly wearing a conspicuous uniform, that the culprits may take timely warning. But in the capital of Bavaria, the intervention of an active and vigilant police has abolished all these abuses easily and thoroughly; and the undergraduate of the Royal University attends to his appropriate business like any other sensible and valuable citizen.

This is equally true of the colleges of our own city. Who ever heard of a body of Columbia College students promenading the streets of New-York, unshipping signs and assailing lamp-posts? Or how long would they be permitted to pursue these playful employments of an elegant leisure, without making intimate acquaintance with the batons of certain energetic gentlemen in blue? And how much academic intercession, think you, would be required, and how much put forth, to save such young rowdies from the penalties in such cases made and provided for "their even Christian?"

This we have called the American remedy for the evil in question, because the American boy (whether or not as a direct result of American institutions, we do not say) early assumes to be a man; and the only way to meet this propensity, and turn it to good account, is to *treat* him like a man. He would have a man's privileges; hold him, then, to a man's responsibilities. By this means we may hope to convert what would else be the conceit and presumption of a spurious, into the dignity and efficiency of a genuine, manhood.

PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY AND THE LATE CHARTER ELECTION.—We should have supposed that a squib over the signature of "Miles O'Reilly," which was published in these columns before the charter election, could not have been affiliated either by ignorance or malice to Col. HALPINE, the editor of the *Citizen*. It seems, however, to have been used to Col. HALPINE's prejudice, implying an imputation on the good faith with which he supported the candidate of the Citizens' Association. It ought to set the matter at rest if we state, as we do without any equivocation, that Col. HALPINE neither wrote nor knew anything of the communication in question until it appeared in print.

The Spirit of the South.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* discourses upon the fate of the South, and states as the tenor of the latest private advices received in that city from Washington and the North generally, that "the South is rapidly sinking into disrepute, and that even its warmest friends are beginning to regard it with coldness and dislike. The *Crescent* asks why this is, and then goes on to give an account of what the South has done and suffered, what it now assents to and endures, and what it expects and desires. Its deeds and sufferings, as stated by our New-Orleans cotemporary, consist in having "shed her best blood" in the late war of rebellion; her present endurances consist in "bowing to the inexorable logic of events;" in welcoming the capitalists, as well as the needy adventurers and immigrants, from Northern and Eastern soil;" in "extending the right hand of fellowship to those members of the invading armies who have decided to cast their fortunes with us;" in "countenancing Freedmen's Bureaus until that institution became so corrupt as to strike even its myrmidons with terror at the baleful spirit raised;" in "adapting their views *to please* the Administration;" in "upholding every act of the President's administration"—in a "hearty support of the Federal Government"—in "assenting cheerfully to the abolition of slavery," and in various and sundry other things of a more or less commendable character or otherwise. After the extraordinarily varied catalogue of what the Southern States have done to "reintegrate" themselves, we are told that they are "willing to make any further concessions not involving their honor." And what does the South—or rather, what does the *Crescent* ask, after making all these concessions? They "merely ask that the right of suffrage and the privileges of equality in the social circle be withheld from the negro!" Now, in any event, the *Crescent* is sure of receiving one of the things it asks—that is to say, in other words, it is impossible for the government to give to the negro the "privilege of equality in the social circles" of the South; and it is quite certain that the government will not make the attempt to give him any such privilege. Whatever other matters the government may interfere with, *that* is one that is sure to be left to the action of the Southern people. So that in reality the *Crescent* might have simplified still further its demands by reducing them to one, to wit: that the "government withhold the right of suffrage from the negro."

There is one thing, however, which we are sorry to see runs through the entire article of the *Crescent*—the spirit of *sectionalism*. To speak of the people of these Northern States as "invaders" who are permitted to settle in the South—to speak of them as "needy adventurers and immigrants," and to stigmatize them as "Black Republicans," is not what we like to see; and it is a poor offset to all this to make the mean claim of *adapting their views to please* the Administration. Sectionalism has been the one bane of the South, which included all other evils, which ultimated in secession and war, and which still, it would seem, attempts to prolong its baleful existence. Why do the people of the Southern States alone give it place in their hearts, in their politics, in their action? It has no substantive existence in any other region of the country. It has no existence in the large, all-embracing thought of the Empire State. It has no place in the Central States, or the great and magnanimous States of the West. There is assuredly everywhere a local pride, and there ought to be. The New-England States have it, and every State, every county, every city, and every hamlet ought to have it. We of New-York are proud of this great city, glory in its growth, and are jealous of its good name. This feeling is at once the child and the parent of great and noble deeds, and is as far apart as possible from the mean and narrow spirit of sectionalism. As Americans, we are proud of every State of the Union, rejoice in the prosperity of all, and entertain for all the spirit of fraternity. As New-Orleans, or San Francisco, or Chicago, or Richmond, develops in population and wealth, we admire it the more, and are the prouder of its greatness. If we have a rivalry with any other city or State, it is a generous rivalry, and one which remembers that the whole of our glorious country is the gainer by the prosperity of any one of its parts. We have always found this same feeling to exist everywhere else throughout the land, excepting in the South, which seems to consider the prosperity of any Northern or Western State as being to its prejudice. Until it grows far beyond all this, until its ideas grow to the continental proportions of the republic, we shall have little hopes of its future, even although it continue forever to "adapt its views to please" the powers that be.

The *Crescent's* "private advices" from the North, which alleged that the Southern States are "regarded with coldness and dislike," are based upon entirely mistaken views of the state of sentiment. We know of no such feeling, either among the general public, or public men, or in the press. There is a universal purpose to act both magnanimously and justly toward the Southern people. If this has not shown itself in the acts of the government, then we know not how the government could act to show it. And that the people sustain the Administration in its course is beyond question.

LORD RUSSELL'S EFFORTS TO LIBERALIZE HIS GOVERNMENT.—The new English Premier has taken some hesitating steps in the way of making the personnel of his administration more acceptable to the Liberal party. He has not ventured to displace any traditional Whig or Peelite, holding a Cabinet seat. All the great offices of State remain as they were, with the exception of Lord RUSSELL's occupancy of the Premiership and Lord CLARENDON's accession to the Foreign Office. But some of the minor offices had become vacant. And two of them, the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, and the Under-Secretaryship for the Colonies—neither of which include a Cabinet seat—have been filled by really able and liberal men. To the former Mr. GOSCHEN, a London merchant, and one of the members for the city, succeeds; to the latter, our staunch and true friend, Mr. W. E. FORSTER, the radical member for the radical town of Bradford, has been appointed. Both appointments will be entirely acceptable to the friends of progress in the United Kingdom. The only regret will be that the offices are not of a kind which will allow much scope for the administrative and debating talents of either of the gentlemen promoted. They will be, in a measure, overshadowed in the House of Commons by the chiefs of their respective bureaus. Mr. MILNER GIBSON will naturally take precedence of Mr. GOSCHEN as the head of the Board of Trade; and Mr. CARDWELL, in like manner, will do the bigger share of the parliamentary talk for the Colonies. Still, it is no inconsiderable concession to popular feeling to get even these appointments out of a Whig Minister, whose exclusive views on the subject of party preferment have become part of his political nature. These accessions indicate something like a ministerial purpose on the question of parliamentary reform. Mr. FORSTER was not likely to have accepted even the subordinate position assigned to him, unless he had assurance that a liberal and progressive policy had been marked out by the Russell Cabinet.

LAMARTINE ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—We have to-day the translation (from our Paris correspondent) of an exceedingly amusing disquisition by LAMARTINE on the political situation on this continent. M. DE LAMARTINE begins with a highly poetical defence of the Emperor's Mexican policy. He says the conception thereof "is sublime—*as vast as the ocean, as new as all that which is apropos*"—which must be very "vast" and very "new" indeed. France, he tells us, stands in the position of Europe—a "position against the usurpation of the United States." And she must do so in order first to protect the Latin race and prevent the absorption by the great American Republic of all the corn, sugar, cotton, silver and gold produced in the Western Hemisphere. Having thus shown, as he declares, that he *alone* in France understood and appreciated the Emperor's Mexican policy, the poet proceeds to give us a picture of ourselves as a community and as individuals,—a picture more striking than flattering. Our legislators are characterized in their assemblies by "brutalities of gestures *and of the closed fist.*"

That "closed fist," we are inclined to think, supplied no small portion of the inspiration of the whole effusion. We got tired of LAMARTINE's persistent begging enterprises some time ago. And instead of meeting his degrading appeal with *open hand*, nearly every sensible American buttoned his pocket. M. DE LAMARTINE now has his revenge. But it is only the revenge of a very poor old man. It will hurt nobody—perhaps not even the foolish poet himself

REFORM IN SMALL THINGS.—We do not presume that any of our Justices of the Supreme Court, Superior Court or Common Pleas would deliberately pick a pocket or steal a horse; yet we hear continual complaints concerning the dishonesty of one or two of them. They steal the time of the practitioners and suitors in their courts. They are paid by the city or county to devote their whole time to unfortunate litigants who seek judicial interpretations of their differences. They are permitted to designate the number of hours per day that they are willing to give to the duties of their office. They sit only five days out of the week, and only four hours out of each day. This is all well enough, but when the Justice announces that he will open court at 11 in the morning, relying upon which the members of the bar gather in the court-room to be heard, and when the same Judge habitually saunters in somewhere between 11:30 and 1, it becomes an imposture and a fraud. The time of the lawyer is valuable to him; he may have business engagements elsewhere which depend upon the punctuality of the court. If he is obliged to wait while the Judge digests his breakfast, picks his teeth, and reads the morning papers, he loses, perhaps, an hour of the most valuable portion of the day. We hope those courts which are notoriously delinquent in this respect will reform in this small matter of stealing time from the lawyers.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO IMMIGRATION.—We dare say Mr. WILLIAMS, the Emigration Agent, has succeeded in doing a great thing in getting Mr. GUNTHER to certify that he is no longer opposed to German emigration to this country. Of course every intending emigrant will now feel assured that it is all right—especially if Mr. WILLIAMS should send to Europe along with the Mayor's certificate an abstract of the returns in the late charter election. An official of German origin who can carry off four or five thousand votes, out of a population of a million—a hundred thousand or more of the gross number being Germans—ought to wield a considerable influence in the Teutonic sections of Europe. His countrymen here may naturally be supposed to give the cue to the fatherland through our chief municipal functionary. If Mr. WILLIAMS could now secure a letter from Mr. HECKER and another from Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD, both of whom shared Mr. GUNTHER's views a year ago, then there could hardly be any doubt of a general exodus from the Eastern to the Western Hemisphere. Ex-Secretary-of-State BENJAMIN and Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS might also be asked to certify in the premises. These gentlemen may be supposed to hold the same enlightened views as Mr. GUNTHER, judging from their common antecedents.

THE RENO TIMES.—We have before us the first number of the Reno *

a course of action, which they shall mutually deem just and beneficent. Let the great problem of reconstruction be approached from all sides in this spirit, and I feel sure that a benign solution will be speedily attained. Our difficulties are aggravated by the fact that our position is essentially novel. I can recall no parallel to it in human history. It is complicated by questions affecting the natural rights of the freedmen, and our moral obligation to them as our humble allies in the late momentous struggle. That we may promptly reëstablish the Southern States in all their original rights and liberties, without sacrificing or hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the earnest desire of Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1865.

MR. ELIOT'S RESOLUTIONS.

The joint resolutions of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, introduced in the House to-day, declare:

First. That the United States, as conquerors in war, now have the political power of the States recently in rebellion.

Second. That, until action by Congress, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, has authority to organize and maintain governments within said States.

Third, That the said States are not entitled to take part in the government of the United States until Congress shall, on such terms as it may prescribe, confer upon them the power to act.

Fourth.—That disclaiming all desire to impose hostile or burdensome conditions, and mindful only of irreversible guarantees against future descension of secession, and of our plighted faith to all who have aided in the overthrow of the rebellion, we declare it to be our indisputable condition for the recognition of said States, that their constitutions should secure to all the inhabitants thereof equal rights before the law, without distinction of color or race.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

a resolution was adopted that the Select Committee on the Rules, of which the Speaker is Chairman, be instructed to consider and report what relation the reporters of the official proceedings, published in the *Globe*, bear to the House, and whether any further legislation is necessary to secure a full and just report of its proceedings.

GRANT'S REPORT.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved that 250,000 extra copies of the report of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT be printed. The question was referred to the Committee on Printing.

HEALTH OF WASHINGTON.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee for the District of Columbia inquire into the expediency of making such an improvement in the drainage of Washington, and especially of the canal, as may conduce to the health of the city.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, (Union,) offered a resolution that the House of Representatives will not exclude the members elect of congress from any of the States recently in rebellion because of the fact that negroes as a class were excluded from voting at the election of said members.

A debate arising, the resolution lies over.

HARPER'S FERRY PROPERTY.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of West Virginia, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of rebuilding or reëstablishing the armory at Harper's Ferry, or whether the public interests would be better served by selling the property at that place belonging to the United States.

ANNEXATION TO WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. LATHAM introduced a bill giving the consent of Congress to the transfer of the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson from Virginia to West Virginia. This was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

MEXICO ONCE MORE.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) it was resolved that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House any correspondence or other information in possession of the government, relative to the present condition of affairs in the sister Republic of Mexico, especially any letters of the Minister of said republic, or the French Minister at Washington, relating thereto.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) it was resolved that the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to the House any information in the possession of the Executive Department of the government in reference to a so-called decree by MAXIMILIAN, the French agent in Mexico, under date of Sept. 6, D. 1865, reëstablishing slavery and peonage in that republic; and also what action, if any, has been taken by the United States Government in relation thereto.

NO AUTHORITY FOR SECESSION.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That there is no warrant or authority in the Constitution of the United States for any State or States to secede, and that all resolves or ordinances to that end or for that purpose are absolutely null and void; and and that the war having defeated the attempt to thus divide and break up the Union, it is of vital importance to the Republic, and to all the States thereof, that the States recently in revolt each and every of them should resume their appropriate and constitutional functions in the Union without delay; and to this end, and laying aside all party feeling, and all memory of other and minor differences, and seeking earnestly to maintain and preserve the Union of our fathers, we will cordially sustain and support the President in any and all constitutional efforts in his policy of restoration, believing that thereby the political, commercial, financial and general prosperity of the whole country will be most substantially and permanently subserved.

Objection was made to the consideration of the above resolution.

SOUTHERN CLAIMANTS DENIED THE FLOOR.

The following resolution, pending from last Monday, and offered by Mr. NICHOLAS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) came up as the unfinished business:

Resolved, That pending the question as to the admission of persons claiming to have been elected representatives to the present Congress, from States lately in rebellion against the United States Government, such persons shall be entitled to the privileges of the floor of this House. The House refused to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolution. Yeas, 40; nays, 111, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, Blow, Bayer, Brooks, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Gloabrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Johnson, Kerr, Leblond, Marshall, Niblack, Noble, Radford, Raymond, Rhea, Rodgers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Silgreaves, Smith, Stillwell, Tabor, Taylor, Thomas of Maryland, Thornton, Trimble, Voorhees, Whaley, Wright—40.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alley, Allison Ames, Anderson, Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Brandagee, Broomwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clark, (Ohio,) Clark, (Kansas,) Cobb, Coukling, Cook, Cullom, Davis, Dames, Dufrees, Delano, Dixon, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Ellesion, Elliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Frank, Garfield, Grinnell, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New-York, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelso, Kelly, King, Kendall, Latham, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Walker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—111.

The House then adjourned.

Fenianism in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 11.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of all the Fenian circles in this city was held at Fenian Hall this evening. ANDREW WYNNE, the District Centre, presided. Col. MULLEN, of Tennessee, in an eloquent address, called upon all Irishmen to support their leader, Col. O'MAHONY. He read a letter of recent date from the Head Centre of Ireland, endorsing Col. O'MAHONY as the sole agent of the Irish Republic in the United States, and as a man worthy of being trusted by all true Irishmen. He also explained that the present meeting of the Senate at New-York was entirely unauthorized and illegal. It was based on a bogus resolution which had been interpolated in the minutes of the proceedings of the last Congress. President O'MAHONY alone was authorized to call an extra session.

Mr. SULLIVAN, who has lately returned from Ireland, related a conversation he recently had with Col. ROBERTS, who had usurped the office of President, in which ROBERTS used the expression that he intended to withdraw the present government, and place himself at the head of a new organization.

The following preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted amid the most uproarious applause:

Whereas, The Fenian Brotherhood of the District of Philadelphia observe with regret the late attempt of certain malcontents to disrupt the Brotherhood and paralize the work of the Irishmen of America in their efforts to sustain the cause of Irish independence; and

Whereas, The present hour requires at our hands prompt and decisive action in order to put down traitors and maintain harmony.

Resolved, That we unhesitatingly denounce the late so-called meeting of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood in New-York as illegal and unconstitutional; and, therefore, all their acts are not only illegal but treasonable to the Fenian Brotherhood.

Resolved, That we call upon all true men to the cause to do as we shall do and stand by our chief and our flag until victory crowns our efforts.

Resolved, That in the person of JOHN O'MAHONY we recognize the sole representative and agent of the Irish Republic in America; that we hold also that he is President of the Fenian Brotherhood in America under the constitution, and in every way worthy of the past and the present confidence of all true men, both in and out of the organization.

Resolved, That we, the Fenians of Philadelphia, send a fraternal greeting to our patriotic and gallant brothers of the Manhattan (New-York) District, and pledge to the Old Guard that we will stand by them in their noble and heroic efforts to sustain the right.

After the adoption of the resolutions speeches were made by Messrs. KAVANAGH, of California, CRONNIN, of Massachusetts, and others. The enthusiasm was intense.

The Fenian Embroglio.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 11.

The members of the Fenian Brotherhood of Chicago, hold a meeting to-morrow evening to indorse the action of the Senate.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 10.

Orders have been received here to muster out all deserters now held as prisoners in this State.

The British bark *Campsie,* bound from Baltimore for Liverpool, after being detained here some ten days by the mutiny of her crew, sailed to-day for her destination.

The coast survey schooner *A. D. Bache* is at anchor in Hampton Roads.

The revenue cutter *Antietam,* from Charlesto , has left for New-York, via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Capt. WILLIAM HOWARD, of the revenue service, is here on a tour of inspection. He is going to Brazos River, Texas.

Lieut. JOHN LEVERS, formerly Quartermaster of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, has been commissioned by the Secretary of War as Military Storekeeper, and assigned to duty at this place.

The steamer *Niagara* arrived to-day from New-York.

Dr. JOHN N. MILES, formerly of Boston, and for the last 18 months Assistant Surgeon of the Chelsea Hospitals, has suddenly disappeared, and his friends are anxious to learn of his whereabouts.

An unknown brigantine, from ——, was driven ashore and carried away, came into the Roads this afternoon, when the wind shifted, and she went directly out to sea again.

Arrived, steamer *Hatteras,* New-York.

Sailed, bark *Christopher Columbus,* for Vera.

A large delegation of oystermen held a meeting in Norfolk yesterday, passed resolutions and appointed a committee to go to Richmond for the purpose of effecting a revision of the laws regulating the oyster trade in this State.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Capture of Berry, the Guerrilla.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The guerrilla, one-armed BERRY, was captured yesterday near Bloomfield and brought here to-day.

The Nashville *Banner* contains an account of a party of guerrillas committing depredations upon the residents of Lavergne, Tenn., and holding the town for an hour. They were finally dispersed by the military.

Virginia Political Matters.

RICHMOND, Monday, Dec. 11.

In the House of Delegates to-day a resolution was introduced providing for the election of United States Senators. After a debate, in which Messrs. JANES and DANIEL opposed the resolution, Mr. GARNETT offered a resolution referring the pending resolution to a joint committee to inquire into the validity of the election of Messrs. UNDERWOOD and SHOUP. This resolution was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

The Sixty-eighth and Forty-first New-York.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 11.

Gov. FENTON has received telegrams informing him that the Forty-first New-York Volunteers are en route for home from Richmond, numbering 192 officers and men; and also that the Sixty-eight New-York Volunteers are on their way from Richmond, numbering 341 officers and men.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 9.

The *Colorado* sailed to-day, taking $1,010,600 in treasure—$859,249 of which is for New-York.

Coal oil is a shade firmer; sales of petroleum at 68½c. Greenbacks, 67½c.: Ophir Mine, $332 50; Gould and Curry, $950; Savage, $750; Yellow Jacket, $337.

A Guerrilla Captured.

BLOOMFIELD, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 9.

A squad of Major WILSON'S cavalry, captured the guerrilla KING WHITE, an accomplice of BERRY, near Mount Washington, recently.

Railroad Disasters.

SUNBURY, Pa., Monday, Dec. 11.

The baggage car of the express train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was burned yesterday morning near Sunbury. Nothing was saved.

The mail train going West collided with the freight train near Williamsport on Saturday afternoon, and one man had his leg broken.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 11.

MARKETS—Legal-tenders, 69c. Mining stocks weak and declining. Ophir, $250; Savage, $700; Yellow Jacket, $235; Gould & Curry, $940; Crown Point, $420; Belcher, $280; Chollar Potosi, $132 50. Coal Oil firmer; sales at 95c. New-York State Butter, 40c.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 11.

The Comptroller's report shows a State debt of $4,784,130.

YREKA, Sunday, Dec. 10.

An order of Fenians formed here last night.

A great storm is prevailing here.

The Forty-first New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 11.

The Forty-first New-York Regiment has arrived from City Point. It has been mustered out of the service and is on the way home.

Sleighing at Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Dec. 11.

On Sunday the snow fell to the depth of seven inches. The sleighing is fine.

A Man Killed by a Blow from an Umbrella.

A singular homicide was committed on Sunday morning in a saloon, No. 503 Third-avenue, under the following circumstances: ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, the deceased, in company with several friends, entered the saloon, and called for beer-cider. An unknown man also entered with friends, and, sitting down to a table near by, called for drinks. The waiter refusing a fifty cent stamp in payment for the same, because he considered it a counterfeit, some dispute arose among the party regarding the note, when they finally passed it over to the other party for judgment, and they were informed that the stamp was a genuine issue. The person who struck deceased wanted to make a bet that the stamp was counterfeit, and on being taken up by Mr. CUNNINGHAM, the other endeavored to draw back, and both finally became involved in a quarrel.

Some hard words then ensued, when the deceased pulled off his coat. At the same time the other man took his umbrella, and shoved it into the eye of CUNNINGHAM, the ferule entering the left eye and making a deep wound in the brain. The unfortunate man fell on the floor insensible.

In the confusion the murderer, in company with his friends, made good their escape by way of the front door. A doctor was immediately sent for, but in the course of a few hours the man died.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

On Friday, Dec. 1, a girl 16 years of age, named CATHARINE CANFIELD, endeavored to get on the cars, at Port Jervis, N. J., on the New-York and Erie Railroad line. In doing so her dress accidentally became entangled in a wheel of the car, and the train being in motion she was drawn forcibly beneath the car. After four cars had passed over her, she managed in some unexplained manner to crawl out, with her left arm cut almost entirely from her shoulder, her right hand shockingly lacerated, and a compound fracture of her left thigh. She was brought to the New-York Hospital for treatment, where she has since remained. Her arm was amputated, and her system strengthened by stimulants. On Friday last, after lingering for a whole fortnight, lockjaw supervened, and on Saturday afternoon she died. An inquest was held on Sunday, before Coroner COLLIN, when the two brothers of deceased, and the attending Surgeon of the hospital were examined. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.

On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a little boy, between 2 and 3 years of age, named JEREMIAH J. LENAHAN, was playing with his sister at their home, No. 491 Fourth-street; during their frolic, the boy accidentally kicked a stove which was standing on blocks, and partially overturned it. The hot water from a kettle on the stove splashed over the boy, striking him on the cheek and on his back. Although not severely scalded, the child died on Sunday, having suffered from nervous depression. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN. On the evidence of the mother, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE has arrived in the city, and is stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Baron BLANC, of France, and Baron VANDUZEN NEWBURG, are at the St. James Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURE ON COBDEN.—We call attention to the lecture to be delivered this evening in the Fourth-street Methodist Church, by Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, for the benefit of "The Old Ladies' Home." The subject of the lecture is "The Life and Character of the late RICHARD COBDEN." Mr. RIDGAWAY has delivered this lecture once before in this city. It is replete with interesting incidents, and the analysis of the character of this eminent British statesman is portrayed with great skill and scholarly discrimination.

RETURN OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.—The Sixty-eighth New-York Regiment arrived here on Sunday morning from Savannah. Yesterday they were entertained by their friends at the Bowery Garden, and to-day they will be mustered out at Hart's Island. The regiment numbers 350 men, under the command of Lieut.-Col. STEINHOUSE. They have been in active service for five years, and distinguished themselves in thirteen engagements.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.—The returns from the Third and Fifth Wards have been completed. The following is the vote for Mayor and Corporation Counsel in these wards: Third Ward—Hoffman, 217; Roberts, 183; Hecker, 47; Gunther, 32. Fifth Ward—Hoffman, 641; Roberts, 580; Hecker, 301; Gunther, 191. For Corporation Counsel—Third Ward—O'Gorman, 302; Hoffman, 175. Fifth Ward—O'Gorman, 1,085; Hoffman, 817.

THE VACANT ENGINE-HOUSES.—The awards of leases of the vacant engine and hose houses have just been made by the Comptroller. This morning a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will be held and the matter will be disposed of. The Commissioners are of opinion that the law empowers them to direct the Comptroller as to the disposition of the property.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACCIDENTS ON THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—DISPLACED SWITCH.—The engine of the Owl train on the New-Jersey Railroad, due in Jersey City on Sunday morning, was thrown off the track at Elizabeth by the displacement of a switch. The only damage said to have been done was the breaking of a bumper, but the engine narrowly escaped running into a dwelling-house which stands within three feet of the track.

Some of the gentlemen connected with the company would rather not have these accidents reported, as the newspapers are apt to make comments.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday noon, while a young man named JAMES GILLEN was driving a loaded cart across the railroad track at Hudson-street, Jersey City, he was run into by a locomotive, and had his wagon damaged, his horse's leg was broken, and he narrowly escaped being killed. It is alleged that no flagman was present at the time, and that the engineer neglected to blow the whistle.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has 4 page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Saratoga Springs.
EMPIRE WATER.
CONGRESS WATER.
COLUMBIAN WATER.
Sold by all Druggists, Hotel and Wine Merchants.
Sold at wholesale only by
HOTCHKISS SONS,
Nos. 25 Beekman and 26 Cedar-st., New-York City.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Bradbury's Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced "the Best" by the most renowned artists. "Superior in tone, touch, power, Durability and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Brooms-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

Persons Prematurely Gray
Can have their hair restored to its natural color by using HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
It is the best article known to preserve the hair, preventing its falling out, and making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair

HEALTHY, SOFT AND GLOSSY.
All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant, and without a rival in restoring gray hair to its natural color. Beware of counterfeits and imitations; ask for Hall's, and take none other. Price $1. Sold by all druggists.

Avon's Bard tells us that men sometimes steal the livery of heaven to serve Satan in. The baffled counterfeiters of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, acting upon the same principle, steal the advertisements of that matchless extract, to puff their own otherwise unsalable commodities.

Come to the Bower.—In other words come to PHALON & SONS' factory, all you petty scent-makers who have stolen the advertisement of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, and you shall be supplied with a few original ones to make a splurge with. This is Christmas time, and the firm feel well disposed toward intellectual paupers.

"Thou Shalt not Steal."—To save the dealers in unsavory trumpery who crib the advertisements of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS from the ain of voluntary the counterfeits, the proprietors of that invaluable perfume will bestow on them a few of their surplus notices, if they will come and ask for the same *in forma pauperis.*

Information Wanted.—Will the persons who systematically appropriate the advertisements of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS as puffs for their own trumpery, be kind enough to tell the public how they feel when they go to bed and all is dark, after having perpetrated such meanness in broad daylight?

First among the finest Perfumes of the world stands PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS. Last among the sneaks who feed upon the products of other people's brains stand the homeless specimens of humanity who filch the advertisements of that gem of the American toilet, to glorify their own failures.

In vain the Imitators of Phalon's Night BLOOMING CEREUS steal the advertisements of that ineffable perfume. The articles they sell are libels on the stolen notices.

A Fable Applied.—Just as Esop's frog swelled himself to the bursting point in a useless attempt to vie with the ox in size, so the imitators of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS try to puff their abortions into rivals of that world-renowned perfume. And how do they do the puffing? Simply by appropriating PHALON & SON'S advertisements.

Borrowed Plumes sometimes look well, sometimes they don't—as for example when a man is tarred and feathered. Just as ridiculous as that sort of disguise are the attempts of the imitators of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS to plume their miserable scents with his advertisements. The public admire the literary feathers, but when they buy the spurious articles they smell the tar.

"Assume a Virtue if you have it not," says Shakespeare, and in accordance with this advice (though they never read Shakespeare) parties who would feign compete with PHALON'S UNMATCHABLE NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS assume his advertisements and reprint them, with slight alterations, as their own. There is "virtue" in the advertisements, but none in the robbers or in their articles.

An utter lack of Brains can alone excuse the theft of ideas. The empty-headed imitators who are daily republishing, as their own, the advertisements of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, have this excuse—no other.

It is rather hard that after having furnished the world with the best perfume it has ever known, the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, PHALON & SONS should have to furnish those who try to imitate their article with advertisements. But so it is; every day their business notices are reproduced, with names altered, by manufacturers of the most worthless scents ever offered in any market.

Dr. Glover's New Lever Truss retains all ruptures and cures more than any other. It gives perfect ease and comfort. Elastic stockings, supporters, bandages, &c. Send for pamphlet. No. 11 Ann-st.

Take Your Own Measure.
Send for one of our measuring cards, by the aid of which you can take the dimensions of your own feet and be insured a perfect fit. The Great Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Won't Use Any Other.
WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York, General Agents.

Make Your Own Soap.—With B. T. BABBIT'S Pure Concentrated Potash, or Ready Soap Maker, warranted double the strength of common Potash and superior to any other saponifier or ley in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest in the market. B. T. BABBIT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

They Are All There.
Not a description of fashionable Fur, not a new style of Fur Cape, Collar, Cloak, Mantilla, Hood, Cuffs or Gloves that will not be found at
GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Ivory and Pearl Gilt Letter and Plain Sleeve Buttons, Jewelry, Combs, Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., latest French styles. Finest assortment in this city, wholesale and retail.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

A—A.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument.—Sure relief or money refunded. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price $3. Circulars free. Address
GILBERT & SURBRUG, No. 575 Broadway.

30,000 Bricks made by the National BRICK MACHINE PER DAY.—It pleases every brick maker, and full satisfaction guaranteed. A. REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Chapeau Canotiere—A novelty in Misses' Hats now all the rage in Paris, just received and for sale by GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown—reliable, Depot No. 68 John-st. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches.
NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use, R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway.

Sewing Machines for Sale and to Rent.
V. W. WICKES, No. 486 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 639 Broadway. Agents wanted.

VERMIFUGE COMFITS,
or, WORM LOZENGES.
Much sickness undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Sold by Druggists, Chemists and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-five Cents a Box.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 257 Pearl-st., New-York.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.
Infallible in all cases of female weakness, whatever the symptoms may be. Price $1 50 per bottle.
LOOK FOR THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY. Sold at No 139 William-st., (near Fulton,) and by dealers everywhere.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HUNT—EAMES.—On Monday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, GEORGE P. HUNT, U. S. N., and CORDELIA, daughter of Luther Eames, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

PALMER—GOURGAS.—On Saturday, Dec. 9, by Rev. J. M. Holmes, Miss ANNA N. GOURGAS, daughter of the late J. J. Gourgas, Esq., of New-York, and Capt. D. V. Palmer.

UNDERHILL—WOODRULL.—On Monday, Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Robert Lowry, SAMUEL R. UNDERHILL, of Brooklyn, and MARY A. WOODRULL, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ARBUCKLE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 10, WALTER J., only child of Peter M. and Mary T. Arbuckle, aged 2 years, 3 months and 7 days.

Farewell, little blue-eyed darling,
Little sufferer, fare thee well,
God is making up his jewels;
Darling WALTER, fare thee well.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 43 Bank-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

COITE.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 10, at the residence of Hon. Gabriel W. Coite, Hartford, Conn., after a short illness, JULIA H., wife of Wm. J. Coite, and eldest daughter of John Oakley, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Dutch Reformed Church, Mount Vernon, at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday.) Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the New-York 11½ o'clock A. M. train.

COSINE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 11, ANNIE S., KINGSLAND, wife of Garret Cosine, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Central-av., corner of Sumpkam-st., termini of De Kalb-av. cars, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, Capt. JOHN C. DEMAREST, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the North Church, Sparkbrugh, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock.

DANVERS.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, MARY, widow of Matthew D. Danvers, of Washington County, N. Y.

PROBST.—At Yonkers, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 11, MARY JANE, wife of Frederic Probst.

Her funeral will take place from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Hudson River Railroad trains leave 30th-st. at 12 o'clock.

POSHAT.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 9, JACOB POSHAT, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral service on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, at 11½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

GUION.—On Monday, Nov. 6, THOMAS F. GUION, aged 51 years, for 25 years a resident of New-Orleans.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Tuesday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HARPER.—At Mount Vernon, on Sunday, Dec. 10, aged 4 years, 2 months and 18 days, JAMES A., eldest son of Joseph A. and Lorena L. Harper.

HAIRS.—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 10, CHARLES HAIRS, (of London, England,) for several years connected with the *American Agriculturist.*

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 455 6th-av.

LIVINGSTON.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 9, of congestion of the brain, MRS. ELIZA LIVINGSTON, widow of the late William V. N. Livingston, and daughter of Philip G. Van Wyck, of Sing Sing.

LOISEN.—On Sunday, Dec. 10, CHARLES, beloved son of John and Lydia Loisen, aged 1 year, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 329 6th-av. (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MCDONALD.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 10, of disease of the brain, ROBERT T. A. MCDONALD, son of John and Balinda McDonald, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence No. 28 3d-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 12, at 1 P. M.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 10, Mrs. C. E. NICHOLS, wife of Commander Edward T. Nichols, United States Navy.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

RITTER.—At New-Haven, DAVID RITTER, formerly of this city, aged 46 years.

ROBUS.—On Monday, Dec. 11, FLORENCE, infant daughter of Edward J. and Adeline Robus.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 266 9th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock.

STERLING.—In Cleveland, Ohio, of disease of the heart, on Euclid-av., Mr. L. O. W. STERLING, in the 24th year of his age.

Our loss is his gain.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 10, WILLIAM F. UNDERHILL, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 Greenav., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILCOXSON.—At Tallahassee, Fla., on Tuesday, March 7, Lieut.-Col. A. H. WILCOXSON.

The funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church, Norwalk Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of 17th Regt. Conn. Vols., are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York, and the 10 A. M. train from New-Haven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, CORNER OF 57TH-AV. AND 2D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION has assumed the care for disabled Union soldiers who have served in the late war, and for the families of such as have fallen in the noble cause. In the performance of this self-imposed duty, the ladies engaged in it anticipate liberal assistance from patriotic fellow-citizens; and affectionately solicit the cooperation of the ladies of New-York in sustaining the effort to make temporary provision for those to whom the country owes so much.

Donations of money, clothing or provisions may be sent to the residence of either of the officers of the association, for which acknowledgements will be made, monthly, through the press.

The meetings are held at the above-named rooms, on WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock.

The following gentlemen have consented to serve as an Advisory Board:

Major-Gen. John A Dix,	Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet,	Brig.-Gen. L. Aspinwall,
Col. John H. Almy,	Col. George Bliss, Jr.,
Col. Chas. W. Darling,	Col. Vincent Colyer,
Col. Wm. S. Hillyer,	Hon. Alex. W. Bradford,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Hon. Henry J. Raymond,
Rev. Joseph T. Duryea,	Rev. H. B. Ridgaway,

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

S. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 7 NEW-ST., (NEAR WALL-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
FOUR PER CENT. interest paid on deposits subject to draft.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

CHARLES G THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, JNO. F. LOCKWOOD,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. late of Buffalo.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.
Goods purchased on commission in the cities of Europe.
Drafts on London, Paris and Germany at favorable rates.
Parcels, packages and heavy goods sent by steamers twice every week to any part of Europe.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

Parties holding (30) thirty or more coupons of the three years seven and three-tenths notes maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time prior to the 14th inst.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DUCHIEN RAILWAY.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

Your trustees hereby inform and notify you that the company have made the payment into the Sinking Fund Oct. 1, 1865, and that we have designated by lot for payment as required by the trust deed, the following ($82,000) of said mortgage bonds, viz., numbers

23	78	99	150	158	179
297	301	367	392	396	398
411	449	477	499	503	511
514	516	520	526	528	549
551	589	641	663	698	755
759	760	802	804	812	837
872	883	873	878	884	960
1,006	1,052	1,320	1,350	1,358	1,361
1,376	1,392	1,399	1,414	1,508	1,517
1,549	1,550	1,640	1,648	1,654	1,685
1,733	1,778	1,782	1,809	1,862	1,883
1,904	1,956	2,127	2,199	2,203	2,206
2,233	2,230	2,252	2,367	2,389	

of $1,000 each, and numbers

2,454	2,477	2,466	2,486	2,547	2,558
2,556	2,619	2,625	2,630	2,647	

of $500 each.

The holders of the bonds thus designated for payment can receive their money at par and interest, upon surrendering the bonds to us, at the office of W. Schall & Co., No. 56 Exchange-place, New-York. The above bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1866. The next payment will be due April 1, 1866, and will probably exhaust the mortgage, and close this trust.

W. SCHALL, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

$7,000 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following-described 5-20 bonds, stolen from the office of JAMES ROY & CO., West Troy, N. Y., on FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 8, 1865; or a proportionate amount for the recovery of any part thereof:

5 Bank Notes.....$15,000
in U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes, dated June 15, 1865... 20,000
Numbered as follows:
9 Notes, ($1 000 each,) Nos. 121,665, 121,666, 121,667, 121,668, 121,669, 121,670, 121,671, 121,672.
24 Notes, ($500 each,) Nos. 157,117, 157,118, 157,119, 157,120, 157,121, 157,122, 157,123, 157,124, 157,125, 157,126, 157,127, 157,128, 157,129, 157,130, 157,131, 157,132, 157,133, 157,134, 157,135, 157,136, 157,137, 157,138, 157,139, 157,140.

JAS. ROY & CO.

WEST TROY, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1865.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHES WRINGER COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the PEOPLE'S CLOTHES WRINGER COMPANY is called for the 27th day of December next, at No. 412 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and the object of said meeting will be to increase the capital stock of said company fifteen thousand dollars, thereby making the whole capital stock of said company eighty-five thousand dollars, and the number of shares six hundred and fifty.

J. D. PHILLIPS,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
SAMUEL SCHIFFER,
WM. H. RAYNOR,
EDGAR WILLIAMS,
JNO. S. PETTIBONE,
BENJ. S. WURT.
} Trustees of said Company.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. Any outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED HOLDERS OF the stock of the SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY have been forfeited, and will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M., for non-payment of assessment, due June 5, 1865: Certificate No. 89, in name of B. F. Woodward, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 76, in name of Thos. D. Dashon, for 5 shares; Certificate No. 88, in name of Joshua Hendricks, for 25 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.

S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DE SOTO MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF THE agreement, the annual meeting of the owners of certificates issued by the Trustees of Creditors and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (E. D.,) will be held at the office of said Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RANDALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The trustees of the Randall Silver Mining Company hereby call in and demand from the stockholders of said company, respectively, the remaining installment of fifty per cent. of the amount subscribed by them and not paid, and require such payment to be made at the office of the company, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York City, forthwith.

By order of the board,

SAMUEL J. BURRELL, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE FROST PETROLEUM COMPANY, 9 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Frost Petroleum Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election of trustees, to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 12 to 22d.

RICHARD AMERMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS maturing on the first Monday of January, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 1st to the 15th days, inclusive, of January, 1866.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. M. CO., Nov. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS COMpany will be held at the office, No. 171 Broadway, on the 27th day of December next.

CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st. on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock.

J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

TO CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS WISHING A GOOD, SAFE INVESTMENT.—The advertiser, being in need of ready money, will dispose of 100 shares of express stock. Address EXPRESS, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Rogers Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, at 12 o'clock noon. It is important that every creditor should be fully represented.

FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 36 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STAR PETROLEUM AND MINING CO., NOS. 168 AND 170 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 12th day of December, inclusive.

DE LACY LOUCKS, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE third class, pursuant to the charter of this company, will be held at the office of the company, on the third WEDNESDAY of inst., Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will close at 2 P. M. T. T. MERWIN, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

R. M. HUNDEN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—THE annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF TAX, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 4249 Canal-st., corner of Nicholas.
Assets, $...571,850 75.

DIVIDENDS.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL
DIVIDEND NO. 13.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution dated Nov. 20, 1865, ordered a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. to be paid on the 2d of January, 1866, on account of the principal of "Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds."

Payment will be made to the holders of said bonds by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the day above named.

The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer before the day of payment, in order that they may be examined and stamped.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, } Trustees
HENRY GRINNELL, } of the
SHERIDAN WAIT, } Canal.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1865.

BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 128 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Two and a Half (2½) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at their office on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th insts., inclusive.

JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WOLF CREEK DIAMOND COAL CO.,
No. 206 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the company since its organization, June 23, 1865, to Oct. 31, inclusive, payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will close on 11th, and re-open 26th inst.

T. R. ROBB, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

FURS.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 63 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $3 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, sets $25 to $35; fine mink sable, sets $50 to $75. Squirrel sets, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths.

FLEMING, Manager.

FURS! FURS!!—THE FINEST AND RICHEST stock of Furs to be found is at FLEMING'S, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.; also, a splendid variety of fancy robes, rugs, ladies' skating caps, gent's fur caps, driving gloves and hats and caps, of every style and quality, at our manufacturing prices.

MINK.—FOR SALE, THREE FINE MINK muffs and large collars, $53 a set. No. 120 West 31st-st., third floor.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES—1866.

All kinds of Daily Journals, Expense Books, first-class Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery, Games, Albums, Chess, Cards, Note Paper, Inktrays, Portfolios, Desks, &c., &c., at moderate prices by

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, WHOLESALE blank-book manufacturers, booksellers and stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Our city quit

AUCTION SALES.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
AUCTION,

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at their store, NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of Winter Goods suitable for HOLIDAY TRADE.

LARGE SALE OF NAVY CLOTHING, SHEETING, CANVAS DUCK, MATTRESSES, BLANKETS, &c., &c.,

UNITED STATES NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at the inspection of provisions and clothing in the Navy-yard, New-York, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., a large assortment of navy clothing, &c., &c., consisting, more or less, of:

3,630 blue cloth pea-jackets; 3,425 blue cloth round jackets.
7,989 blue satinet trousers; 13,667 blue cloth caps.
14,987 blue flannel overshirts; 17,100 blue flannel undershirts.
14,608 blue flannel drawers; 22,709 pairs woolen socks.
10,193 mattresses; 6,351 blankets.
5,692 pairs boots; 6,454 pairs kip shoes.
3,108 pairs calf shoes; 1,151 pairs negro brogans.
20,980 yards blue satinet; 28,912 yards blue flannel.
Also, a large lot of Barnsley sheeting, canvas duck, black silk handkerchiefs, cotton pocket-handkerchiefs and sewing-silk. By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Samples of the sheeting and duck can be seen at this office; other articles at the Navy-yard, on and until the day of sale.

TERMS—Cash, 10 per cent. paid down, and the balance before the goods are taken away, which must be within a reasonable time, under forfeiture of goods and the 10 per cent. deposited.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

LARGE SALE OF
CHOICE OAK-TANNED LEATHER.

CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Nov. 22, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a superior stock of

PURE OAK-TANNED LEATHER,

comprising

4,461 sides (containing about 78,622 feet) wax upper leather.
5,279 sides (containing about 98,676 pounds) sole leather.
788 sides (containing about 10,798 pounds) welt leather.

This leather was carefully selected for manufacturing army boots and bootees, and is to be sold in consequence of the disbanding of a large portion of the army.

Terms cash in government funds.

Property to be removed within five days from day of sale.

WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Colonel and Chief-Quartermaster.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES MEMPHIS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF Carrara marble statuary, pedestals, &c., just received per ship *Uno*, from Leghorn, Italy, and never before exhibited in this country.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, two doors below 14th-st., about 40 pieces of elegant Carrara marble statuary, groups of figures, imported by Messrs. F. Zannoni & Co., from the best studios of Italy, comprising among others the following: Groups—Charity, Cupid captured by Venus, Guardian Angel, Shepherdess, Contending Cupids, &c.; Statues and Busts—Fisher Boy, Thorwaldsen's Hebe, Canova's Venus, Summer, Flora, Bacchante, Peasant Girl, Madonna, Diana, Apollo, &c.

Also, the superb bust of the late President
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
by the celebrated artist, Pio Fedi, of Florence, (which has been on exhibition during the past two months at the gallery of Messrs. Goupil & Co.,) with elaborately carved pedestal.

The above will be on exhibition on Monday, 10th inst., with catalogues.

C. W. ECKELER, JR., Auctioneer.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY AND HOSPITAL WAGONS.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at Indiana-square Warehouse, Third and E sts., on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital property, consisting of Blankets, Sheets, Mats, Pillows, Bed Sacks, &c. 10,000 serviceable Blankets will be sold; also, 500 Hair Pillows.

At the close of the sale will be sold,

TWELVE MEDICINE WAGONS, IN GOOD CONDITION.

Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at the Eastern Branch Corral, near Lincoln Hospital Depot, Washington, D. C., commencing WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of

SIX HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

The Mules are well broken, mached, in fine condition, and may be considered, in every respect, a first-class lot. They will be sold singly, to the highest bidder, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole number is sold.

Terms cash, in government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY.

TO BOOK-BUYERS.

TRADE SALEROOMS, No. 498 BROADWAY.
SUPERB PRIVATE LIBRARY,
TUESDAY, Dec. 12, AND FOLLOWING DAYS AT 7 P. M.

One of the choicest libraries offered for sale this season, embracing many elegant editions of standard and illustrated works, richly bound; also, valuable collection on angling, bibliography, and the fine arts; *rare works* on American history, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, 1 63, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-AV.—1 lot on southwest corner of 84th-st., opposite Central Park.

8TH-AV.—1 lot on southwest corner of 113th-st.

112TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 475 feet west 8th-av.

Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4, 1865.

SALE OF A LOT OF CONDEMNED AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON, SMALL ARMS AND AMMUNITION, AND ORDNANCE STORES, AT THE NAVY-YARD, BOSTON.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold by public auction, at the Navy-yard Boston, on the 21st day of December, 1865, at noon, a lot of condemned and unserviceable navy cannon, small-arms, small-arm ammunition, and miscellaneous ordnance stores.

The cannon will be sold by the pound, and the remainder of the articles in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash in government funds; one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, at which time the articles must be removed, otherwise they will revert to the government.

For more particular information, parties are referred to the Inspector of Ordnance at the Boston Navy-yard.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4, 1865.

SALE OF A LOT OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., at public auction, on the 28th day of December, 1865, at noon, a large lot of old Navy Cannon.

These cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, at which time the cannon must be removed from the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.

Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
Navy Department.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, BILLIARD TABLE, &C.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 123 Clinton-place, 8th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, tete-a-tetes, voltaire chairs and chairs in brocatel, brocatel and lace curtains, marble-top centre-tables, etageres; rosewood pianoforte, seven octaves, made by Lighte & Newton; pier-glasses, oak dining-room furniture in reps, oak chief; a very superior billiard table, complete and in perfect order; bronze French clocks, paintings, engravings, bronze statuettes, mahogany French bedsteads, spring mattresses, dressing bureaus, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 11, 1865.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED NAVY POWDERS AT NEW-YORK.—There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the 28th day of December, 1865, at the office of Inspector of Ordnance in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by sample, five thousand (5,000) barrels of unserviceable and damaged navy powders.

Terms—Cash in government funds, one-half of the amount to be deposited with the bid, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Naval Magazine on Ellis' Island by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the government.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

ADRIAN A. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS ON THE NEW BOULEVARD, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS on south side of 3d-st., commencing on the southeast corner of Hoyt-st.; street paved and curbed.

FOURTEEN—Fourteen lots on north side of 4th-st., commencing on the northeast corner of Hoyt-st.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 12, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:

MALAGA RAISINS—1,200 packages.
CURRANTS—100 barrels currants.
GERMAN PRUNES—9 casks, prime.
OLIVE OIL—150 cases, of choice brand.
SMYRNA FIGS—50 cases 2 lb. drums.
KEG RAISINS—} 40 kegs.
} 52 half kegs.

For account of whom it may concern.
NAPLES AND SICILY FILBERTS—150 bags.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF wholesale and retail dealers' stock of glass, earthenware and china, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 223 Greenwich-st., comprising a good assortment of china, glass and earthenware; also horse, wagon and harness, store fixtures and lease of store.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 45TH-ST. at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

45TH-ST.—Two lots on north side of 45th-st., 423 feet west of 8th-av., each 21 feet in width by half the block in depth. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, HENRY A. BARLING and ABNER H. DAVIS, as executors of the last will and testament of Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, will sell at public auction, through Burdett, Jones & Co., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the three-eighths of the ship *Queen of the East*, of New-York, her tackle, apparel and furniture, &c., mortgaged to the said Edward Mott Robinson, deceased, by Eben B. Crocker and George Warren, to secure the sum of $13,500, by indenture of mortgage, dated March 3, 1864, recorded at the Custom-house in New-York March 3, 1864, in Liber 44, folio 33, &c., of Bills of Sale of Registered Vessels. Default having been made in payment of said mortgage debt, the said sale will be made in pursuance of the power contained in said mortgage. The said vessel is now lying at the North Middle Wharf in the Atlantic Basin, in the City of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1865.

HENRY A. BARLING,
ABNER H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 20th December instant, at the same time and place mentioned in the foregoing notice.

HENRY A. BARLING,
A. H. DAVIS,
Executors, &c., of Edward Mott Robinson.

J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
NEW-ORLEANS,
TOGETHER WITH THE
IMPROVEMENTS AND FIXTURES,
SCENERY, MACHINERY AND FURNITURE,
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.,
AND
J. B. WALTON & DESLONDE,
Auctioneers,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, New-Orleans, by order and under the direction of the President and Directors of the New Gas-light Co., will be sold—

A certain lot of ground, situated in the First District of New-Orleans, in the square bounded by St. Charles, Poydras, Camp and Gravier sts., and measuring eighty feet front on said St. Charles-st., by one hundred and seventy feet in depth, between parallel lines, all more or less, American measure.

Said lot of ground is the remnants of a large portion of ground on St. Charles-st., 130 feet front by 170 feet in depth, between parallel lines, all, more or less, American measure) acquired with other property by the New-Orleans Gas-light Company from the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, and acquired by the New-Orleans Gas-light and Banking Company, together with other properties, from James H. Caldwell, Esq., on the 12th July, 1847.

It is stipulated in the act of sale conveying this property, that the openings in the wall dividing the "Murphy House" on the north side of the lot, and the St. Charles Theatre, shall remain as they are now, and the privileges of said openings shall continue for the use and benefit of any other building that may be hereafter erected in lieu of the St. Charles Tueatre, on the line of said division wall.

Together with the building known as the
ST. CHARLES THEATRE,
all the improvements and fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture thereunto belonging, under the conditions of a lease to Ben DeBar, which stipulates "that the improvements and fixtures now on the premises being those provided for and placed there under a former agreement between the company and Ludlow & Smith, dated 26th May, 1848, shall remain and subsist as the property of the lessor, at the expiration of the lease, to be delivered along with the entire building, with the exception of the usual wear and tear, or loss or damage by fire, in good order."

The theatre is located in the most central and commercial part of the City of New-Orleans. The building was planned after the old Saint Charles Theatre, and has been the favorite and best known theatre for many years in the city; it has been thoroughly repaired at a large expense, and will be sold subject to the lease to Ben De Bar, at the rate of $6,000 per annum, which will expire on the 30th day of September, 1867.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—One-third of the amount of adjudication to be paid in cash in U. S. Treasury notes, and the remainder in the notes of the purchaser, to his own order, payable at one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the date until maturity, and eight per cent interest after maturity, if not punctually paid, until final payment. The interest will be required to be paid in coupon notes, payable semi-annually; the interest notes to bear interest at eight per cent. per annum after maturity, if not punctually paid.

The purchaser may pay the amount of the adjudication, or any part thereof, exceeding the one-third in cash, at his option.

The buildings, together with the fixtures, scenery, machinery and furniture sold, must be insured at their full value by the purchaser to the satisfaction of the v

SHIPPING.

FOR BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 20.
AVA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER R. M. STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, are requested to be on board, at the company's wharf, Jersey City, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.....3,204 tons.....900-horse power
EUROPE.....3,204 tons.....850-horse power
NAPOLEON III.....1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.....(Building).....Great power.
LORRAINE.....(Building).....Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.....(Building).....Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
EUROPE.....Mr. DUCHESNE.....FRIDAY.....Jan. 5
WASHINGTON.....M. SURMONT.....FRIDAY.....Feb. 2
Carrying only extra passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $90, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with proper tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $4 for second class.
Pamphlets, plans, &c., sent free on application.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, Will remain in New-York for a few days only.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited).
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Sailings at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships	Tons	Commanders
QUEEN	3,411	Grogan.
ENGLAND (building)	3,000	
IRELAND	3,000	Hall.
SCOTLAND	3,000	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	3,000	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,000	Cutting.

QUEEN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 16
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 30
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 6
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, Jan. 13
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steam-ships affords very serious inducements to all passengers. All opening directly into the saloon, the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Certificates will be issued to intending passengers by any of the Company's agents.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 87 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 175 Pearl-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GARDNER.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 50 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuable unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 16
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 20
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$85 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $80; Steerage, $33. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish Ports.
HIBERNIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 16
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 30
Cabin passage, $80, $90, $70. Steerage $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 7 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PIGGOTT, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Dec. 21.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP MATANZAS.—Consignees will receive their goods on the presentation of receipted freight bills, or on special order from the undersigned, at Pier No. 1, second piers above Canal-st., where the vessel is now discharging.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
Connecting with Railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander,
WYOMING, PARKER, Commander,
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander,
The
CONSTITUTION
Will sail from Pier No. 13, N. R., foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to WAKEMAN, GOODEN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 13 N. R., at all times during the day.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The new and elegant steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. J. B. BAKER;
EUTERPE, Capt. ELDRIDGE;
CAHAWBA, Capt. WHITMORE;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER;
will leave Pier No. 37 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.
The new and elegant Steamship NIGHTINGALE, leaves on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The first-class steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's new line, will leave for Savannah direct on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Freight taken for Augusta, Darien, Doctortown and Thomasville, Ga., and through bills of lading issued therefor.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARRIS.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$25 | Deck Passage.....$10
The new and elegant steamship TYBEE, Capt. CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or first-class passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—MURRAY'S Weekly Line, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class steamships
LEO, MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.
The elegant new screw steamship LEO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & STEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVIUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

NOTICE.—EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.—THE steamship SAN SALVADOR, from Savannah, will discharge her cargo at Pier No. 2 North River.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
PER
STEAMER ALLEGHANY, FROM BALTIMORE.
Consignees of property by steamer ALLEGHANY, now ashore on Long Island Beach, are hereby notified that said cargo is now arriving by lighters, and that they must come forward, sign an average bond and pay freight and charges at Pier No. 6 North River within twenty-four hours, else the same will be stored at their risk and expense.
C. W. FERVELL, Agent.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,
AND CARRYING U. S. UNITED STATES MAIL.
Leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
11th. ATLANTIC, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. BRADBURY.
21st. NEW-YORK, Capt. HORNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$350	$250	$135

A discount of ONE-FOURTH from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families.
One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult. Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads and passengers who prefer to send down early.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
A steamer will be placed on the line Jan. 1, 1866, to run from NEW-ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.
For passage tickets or further informations apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
F. W. G BELLOWS, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED.
Net prices, through to San Francisco, per steamer NEW-YORK, sailing Dec. 21:

First Cabin.	Second Cabin	Steerage.
$300.	$150.	$75.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$350.	$175.	$100.

Children 6 to 12 years, half price; under 6, quarter price.
100 pounds baggage free.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, the new and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. J. W. SMITH.
For passage apply at the office, 177 West-st., corner of Warren.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION CO.
NEW-YORK, SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
Our rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 11th, 21st, and 1st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight required on day of sailing. Freight must be at Pier No. 42, North River, by 10 o'clock A. M.
Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 12 M. on sailing day. Our usual bill of lading will be used. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our PACIFIC EXPRESS will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Right Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 40 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 13 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE, composed of first-class steamers, having large freight capacity, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE!!!
The well-known and popular steamer MATANZAS, LEISEGANG, Commander, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 16, Through bills of lading issued for all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, in connection with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis.
For freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Or J. EAGER & CO.,
Agents of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, of St. Louis, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
THE ELEGANT STEAMSHIP
YAZOO,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above named ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodation, apply to the agents at
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES, Capt. SHAW, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The Coastwise Company's side-wheel steamer
GEN. MEADE, Capt. LUMBERNEE,
Dec. 15, 2 P. M., Pier No. 29, North River. Has superior passenger accommodations. Is now receiving freight and will sail as above.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177, west corner, Warren-st., to D. N. CARRINGTON, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class, fast-sailing steamship,
MARMION,
Capt. E. R. WARSAW,
Will leave Pier No. 43, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
will be dispatched punctually at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The favorite and fast steamship
GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA.....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The splendid steamships leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON,
Capt. J. B. BAKER, Commander,
sails in place of steamship E. B. SOUDER, on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation.
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees of Charleston, RICHARDS, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

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The A 1 steamship WASHINGTON is now receiving freight, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 4 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. D. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

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The first-class steamship STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Commander, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will sail as above, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.
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SHIP THOMAS DUNHAM AND BARK SYLPHIDE.—The THOMAS DUNHAM is discharging under general orders at Pier No. 13 East River. Consignees of goods per SYLPHIDE, who have not already done so, will please call without delay on the undersigned, and, after complying with the requirements, obtain indorsement to bill of lading, under which entry can be made. Goods left in public store over fifteen days will be proceeded against for charges due, unless previously arranged for.
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THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
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ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.
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Large lots of heavy freight, at low rates.
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The splendid fast sailing side-wheel steamship
LILLIAN, Capt.
will receive cargo at Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1865, having capacity only for the bulk of 2,500 pounds light freight. Apply to
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FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
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CHARLES DURKEE, Master,
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THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
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COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 19 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence depot.
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A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate relief in all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
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"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Sunday Le Boy, Le Journal des Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Mental Reviews, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Secret Abuses or Indulgence required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all contemplating marriage. Price $5 per treatment. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER FARRIS, M. D., No. 186 Fulton-st., New-York.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 12th day of December, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of January, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1865.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all Taxes remaining unpaid; an additional one per cent. will be added on the 18th of said month of December. On all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT—L'AFRICAINE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½, (Twenty-fourth and last subscription night,)
L'AFRICAINE,
with its magnificent and gorgeous mise en scene and most extraordinary cast, including
MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MLLE. ORTOLANI,
SIGNOR MAZZOLENI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR LORINI,
SIGNOR RIALL,
HERR MULLER, HERR REICHARDT,
Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) Dec. 13,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
I PURITANI,
with its brilliant and complete cast:
MME. PARODI and MISS KELLOGG.
SIGNORI IRFRE, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—L'AFRICAINE.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY—GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE, AND CLOSE OF THE SEASON,
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) Dec. 13,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
I PURITANI,
with its brilliant and complete cast:
MME. PARODI and MISS KELLOGG.
SIGNORI IRFRE, BELLINI, ANTONU

STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

Evidence of John Austin Stevens and Richard Hecksher.

Testimony of a Clergyman and a Detective.

Peter Accused of Inhumane Treatment of His Wife.

A WITNESS DEFENDS HIS RIGHTS.

Sharp Altercation Between Messrs Cram and Norris.

THE MUMMY'S FOOT AGAIN.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

The third week of the Strong case opened yesterday. The father, clergyman and brothers-in-law of the defendant were on the stand, and their cross-examination led to a great deal of sharp firing back and forth. Mr. Norris testified that he was an Inspector-Detective in the Revenue Department; that prior to that time he was in the Custom-house, but shut up to 1861 he had been a gentleman. This pleasant admission relieved somewhat the overstrained nerves of the large audience and restored general good humor. Mr. Stevens, having obtained permission from the court to make an explanation, delivered himself of an indignant protest, at Mr. Cram's suggestion, that his memory had been refreshed by counsel, and called upon him to retract what he had said.

At the opening of the morning session, Mr. John Austin Stevens was called, and his

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The $4,500 I advanced my daughter included the legacy; since she disappeared from my house I have not paid her; I have furnished money for the defense of the suit, directly through the counsel; I have made no arrangement for her pecuniary support; it depends on circumstances whether I repay advances or not; I can't state the circumstances; I don't know whether my son advanced it or not; Mr. Strong was not particularly excited at the interview; his mind appeared to be directed to the matter before him; I do think his mind was disordered; I did not lose my self-possession; I was moved deeply by the revelations; I was moved by Strong's emotions before the interview closed: I had not threatened to cast my daughter off; I had said nothing to provoke his remark; I told Mr. Strong in a subsequent interview that her confession was an act of Christian devotion; it was in the month of February; I never said she had confessed; Mr. Strong said she made a statement at our second interview; I never asked to see the written confession.

Q.—Do you mean to say the defendant was charged with the care of plaintiff's mother? A.—Not exactly so, but she was frequently left in the care of her; I know this from my daughter; I saw her myself taking care of the mother when the others were away; Mrs. Ben Strong may have been there, but I don't know; there was a closet in which the children slept; I don't remember any for sleeping.

Q.—Didn't the children sleep in the nursery, No. 9, adjoining the bed-room? A.—They may have been removed there afterward.

Q.—Do you say they ever slept in that closet? A.—I don't know what closet it is; I cannot tell—there was some little room out of the other, out of which they removed on account of Mary's health; I had the impression that Mrs. Strong had imperfect appointments in her room; the absence of heaters one of them; I did not hire a carriage by the month at that time; I left Bleecker-street in May, 1860, and went to my brother's house at Astoria; I staid there till December; that year I think Edith was not born that year; she was born earlier; when Mrs. Strong was with Edith it was before I left Bleecker-street; it was 1859; I can't fix the date exactly of Edith's birth; I may have noticed Mrs. Strong's condition six months or so before; I don't remember that any one but me in April; after they left Islip Mr. Strong spent nights frequently at my house; can't say how many; he staid a great many—many more than half a dozen—full a dozen; I have no doubt he passed six nights; I recollect that he did pass six nights; he passed twelve nights to the best of my recollection; I saw him ride out with his wife at Islip repeatedly; I went with them on one occasion.

Q.—Do you remember saying that there was nothing left for your daughter but the grave? A.—I never said so, nor anything of the kind; I did not suggest Islip as a good place of residence; I had talked with Strong about it and discussed its advantages; I could go down to the city in the Summer, the fishing would divert his mind; I coincided in that view; I never had a difficulty with Strong about the treatment of my daughter prior to 1862; Mr. Strong told me he had paid $300 for the bust of his wife by Akers.

Q.—Did you speak of it as extravagant?

Objected to by Mr. Graham; excluded by the court.

Q.—Did you ever talk with Strong as to his ability to keep house in the city? A.—I never did, nor said his income was insufficient; I don't remember when I last spoke to Mr. Strong; I remember that I spoke with him to the end of 1863; I went to Waverley six, eight or ten times in all; perhaps more; don't know how many times a year; since the marriage up to 1862, except when I was abroad, I have been there three or four times a year, on the average; my wife didn't go so often; my daughters have all visited there; my son has not, to my recollection.

Q.—During the time of the marriage, up to 1862, did Mr. Strong support his family up to his means?

Objected to by Mr. Graham; excluded.

Q.—Did he provide for them according to his means?

Objected to and excluded.

A.—I didn't know what his means were; he kept an account at our bank; he had no business occupation; he earned no money; I knew he had $4,000 a year, but whether that was all I did not know; I don't know now; his income passed through my hands, so far as I knew; I don't know how much went through other hands; I don't know how much it was; I had no charge of his affairs; I received some of his money while he was abroad; I don't know that any one else did, nor that they didn't.

Q.—Do you believe Mr. Strong married your daughter for money?

Objected to and excluded.

Mr. Cram—He could not have done it, for Mr. Stevens was not rich.

Objected to as inquisitive, and not relevant.

The Court—He may answer as to his pecuniary position.

Q.—Were you a man of fortune at the time of Mr. Strong's marriage?

Mr. Stevens—What do you understand by a man of fortune?

Mr. Cram—It's a common English term; but if you want me to come down to figures, do so.

Mr. Stevens—I could not have estimated my fortune at less than $300,000. I had eight daughters and one son; have no doubt I was worth it at that time; Mrs. Strong's was the first marriage; my relations with Mr. Strong previous to 1862 were friendly, kind and affectionate; they were so in the beginning of 1862; my manner to him was friendly; it ceased to be so toward the Fall of 1863, probably October; his treatment by my family was the same, except by Mrs. Stevens; she changed to him after 1861, during the whole of 1862; that of the family was not friendly after October of 1863; I never expressed dissatisfaction to any one but my wife previous to 1862; I spoke to her in 1861; more or less during the year 1861; I don't recollect any other: I have furnished no money to be paid to a witness named Massey; I gave it to the counsel and they managed the case; I furnished no money to any witness.

Mr. Graham—I object to this.

Mr. Cram—I will prove you bribed this woman Massey, and that's the way you got your answer.

Mr. Stevens—I don't know anything about her, or her having any money; or that her board was paid at Earle's Hotel. I have an idea that the witnesses were retained, and their board paid while they were so; I suppose my money has been paid for this purpose; I don't know who disbursed it; my son had nothing to do with it; I don't know of any such sum as $8,000; the counsel called on me for money for the purpose of this suit and I have given them whatever they asked for; I don't know how much I have paid; I have no idea; I should think at least $5,000 may have been paid altogether; I remember the name of Mrs. Massey; I know that she and others were kept at Earle's Hotel; the management of the case is in the hands of counsel; the name of Massey is the only one recollected by; I did not know her name before; I suppose she is one; I have got that impression recently from the counsel; I don't recollect that part of your opening; I was here at the time; have not inquired how much was paid to Massey; I recollect the writ of *habeas corpus* was

SERVED ON ME

it was served on me at the bank on Monday, the 7th of June, 1864; Mary and Alice were at my house I believe; they had been there several months; the writ bore date the 4th of June; Sunday was the 5th; they slept there Monday night; they did not sleep there Tuesday; they disappeared, I don't know where; they went away secretly so far as I know; none of my family knew of it; some of the world must have known it; I don't know where they went, or where they have been ever since, or where they are now; I hear that Mary was at Albany.

Q.—What do you know of where they have been since? A.—I don't know where Mary was; she was at Albany; I don't know whether Alice was there or not; I don't know for what purpose she went there; I know she has been out of New-York part of the time; I know she passed through Brunswick, Me., on some occasion; I never communicate with her; never have seen letters from or to her; I think

SHE WRITES LETTERS

through counsel to the family; recently have heard nothing; it's several months ago—three months about; some of my friends have seen her; I think Mr. Morris saw her the day she left Albany; I may say I have heard she was at Dubuque and again at New-York; I never made any effort to find out where she was; it was not for me to turn myself to a detective; I did not intend to aid you in bringing her back when the child she took; I did desire to be in ignorance; my son has acted for her in the defence of this suit; I first employed counsel for her defence; I employed Mr. Silliman and he made arrangements for the others; it was about October, 1863; don't think I spoke to him in 1862, nor the first of 1863; I remember being examined in the *habeas corpus* proceedings; don't remember what I said about Mr. Silliman; I was sworn as a witness in July, 1864; I may have said Mr. Silliman was employed as counsel two years before, more or less; I don't recall it; but if I said so it was true; I can't go back irrespective of the answer; I said at that time he passed but one night at my house after he left Islip; I now remember he was there at least six times, when the children were there; Mr. Strong had demanded Alice in 1864, and I think it was made in 1863, but I don't recall it; I have no recollection about it; I don't remember that I testified that there were several such demands for Alice; while they were at Islip Mr. Strong did not occupy the same apartment to my knowledge; I never went inside of his room or her's at Islip.

Q.—Is it true Mr. Bidwell approved of the criminal case against Mr. Strong?

Mr. McKeon—I made use of no names at all.

Mr. Cram—You did; you spoke of Mr. Norris, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Silliman and Mr. O'Conor, hoping to bolster up your case.

A Juror—You spoke of Mr. O'Conor as the head of the New-York bar.

Judge Garvin—Go on, gentlemen.

Mr. Stevens—My daughter may have claimed an equal right in the children through her counsel; negotiations were pending in 1863, and fell through.

Q.—Was there not an application made to you to enter into negotiations for the settlement of this suit?

A.—A mutual friend called on me and said, if so and so can be done, what would you think of it? Shall I go on?

Mr. McKeon—I object to anything that took place between mutual friends.

Q.—Did you reject that application? Objected to and excluded.

Redirect—Q.—Did you ever tell your daughter what Strong told you in reference to her and Edward? A.—I did not; I asked her what story is this that your husband has been telling me about you? She said it's true, father, every word of it; I had not told her what it was; I never have told it to her; the agreement was——

Objected to by Mr. Cram.

Mr. Graham—I propose to ask this witness on the question of motive.

Mr. Cram—I object. I wouldn't say one word unkindly of this witness, but certainly if ever there was a witness who was overwhelmed with interest in the case in which he testifies, and, to look at it through bias and prejudice, this is the man.

Mr. Stevens—Mr. Cram has said that I have an overwhelming interest in testifying in this case. Now, I want to say that I have not seen either of my counsel since the adjournment of the court—neither Mr. Graham nor Mr. Gerry. Mr. McKeon I have seen at the funeral of my nephew. My own sense of delicacy led me to keep away from them. I don't want Mr. Cram to insult me by insinuating that I was false to my oath. He must take it back. I know that he hasn't the power to insult me; he has fallen too low to insult any honest man.

Mr. Cram—Oh, by all means go on. It's not all proper, but do go on.

The Court—I did not know what the witness proposed to say. I certainly should not have permitted this.

Q.—In reference to the words secrecy and concealment, what was said? A.—It was said between Mr. Strong and myself that——

Mr. Cram—Hold on. Who said what?

A.—Both of us said a concealment of the agreement must be had; I have said the word forgiveness was not used, but his motive——

Mr. Cram—I object.

Answer continued—The motive of Mr. Strong and myself was forgiveness in order to conceal it.

Objected to and answer ruled out.

Q.—State the motive of the plaintiff as you understood it from the conversation.

Objected to and excluded.

Q.—Did you ever suggest that Peter should live without work? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—Did you ever approve of his being in idleness?

A.—Never did.

Q.—Do you remember

A DINNER SCENE

when something occurred on the part of Strong to his wife? A.—I remember a scene when Mrs. Hecksher and my other married daughters were present. Mr. Strong refused conversation to his wife—refused to answer her and treated her with great disrespect, so much so that they all inferred——

Objected to.

A.—They all inferred that great trouble existed, arising from his conduct in the presence of all.

Answer stricken out.

Q.—Did his conduct produce any remark among the family? A.—I don't remember that it produced any at the table; it did afterward among my married daughters and my wife; I have done nothing from first to last without advice of counsel; Mr. Noyes did last Christmas; I acted under his advice to the time of his death; I don't know how much money was paid to him; the amount was moderate and entirely satisfactory; I think $1,200 or $1,500; I think I paid $500 to Mr. O'Conor in gold; perhaps double that to Mr. McKeon; I don't know what proportion of the money paid Mr. Gerry he retained for professional services; I think you must have had $1,250.

Mr. Graham—Not so much. [Laughter.]

A.—The *habeas corpus* was served on me on the 6th of June; I went at once to Mr. Silliman and asked him to prepare an answer; he did so; I signed it, and it was presented the next day.

Mr. Graham then read the return, specifying that the child Alice had not been in the custody of Mr. Stevens at all.

A.—Mr. Silliman prepared it.

Q.—Is it your belief that your daughter is an injured woman? [Laughter.]

Mr. Graham—Now this snickering must be stopped; it looks very much as though it was done intentionally, and it is to be stopped.

Question excluded, and exception noted.

Q.—If you had not the belief that she was an injured woman would you have taken the steps you did?

Objected to and excluded.

Q.—When you said it was understood that no steps would be taken, what steps did you refer to?

Objected to and excluded.

Q.—How long since you ceased to keep a carriage?

A.—I never kept a carriage; the entire expense of my life for horseflesh would not exceed $250; I jobbed one by advice of my physicians; my daughters Abby and Mrs. Colville were examined, and Gertrude was brought down for examination but not examined.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINED.

I never complained to Mr. Strong that he was in no business; I have paid counsel fees to counsel; I have paid several thousand dollars besides.

Mr. Cram—That's all.

Mr. Stevens—I thank your Honor for your kindness and courtesy. Gentlemen of the jury, I wish you all happiness and health.

Mr. Richard Hecksher was then sworn, and after a recess of 40 minutes gave his evidence as follows at the

AFTERNOON SESSION.

I know Mr. and Mrs. Peter Strong; I married a sister of Mrs. Strong; I recollect when I first saw Mr. Strong, it was after his return from Europe; I met him after that at Rockaway; talked with him about his return; he said he had been there before, and knew Europe; I recollect having interviews with him after I heard of the troubles; I had one in the Spring of 1863, it was in April; it was at the St. Denis, in our room, corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street; I lived there with my family; I invited the interview by letter; I received a letter in reply from Mr. Strong; he wrote that unless I thought I had some tangible proposition to make he preferred to decline talking, but still he would keep an appointment if I preferred; we met the next Sunday; this was 1863; I met him in our rooms at the St. Denis Hotel; it was at three or half past three P. M.; no one was present with us; I told him the deep regret I felt that the difficulty should become public, and that he had a fine opportunity of showing himself generous and noble; he said he was yet young, as much so as when first married, and he didn't see why he should sacrifice his whole domestic life; that he found it difficult to live with his wife; that she was as proud as ever, and spoke to him as if he was the guilty party; he tried to interrupt me with details which I declined to hear; I appealed to him that for the sake of his family and his mother, and of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, he should stop; I told him that Mr. Stevens had made it a matter of money, and that he was not a man of his word; that he would make him bite the dust before long; I spoke of his children, and appealed in their behalf; he said he had talked with his brother-in-law and a clergyman, and they had told him he had a right to consult his own happiness first; I told him he should consult his own heart and conscience; he said he found his wife as proud as ever; he said he didn't see why he should be the only sufferer; his wife was living contented and happy with her family; he said she ought to die; I said I hope you won't help to lend a hand to bring that about; I saw Mrs. Strong about this time in 1863; she was at her father's; her health when with me was very feeble; she fainted constantly; was deadly pale and very thin; don't know how she was in 1862; she came to me in May, 1863, at Whitlock's Point; she brought her two children and a governess, or nurse; the children and all were there six months; Strong paid me two hundred dollars for the whole expense; he was there with his horses several times; he came with his horse mostly; I saw him there eight or ten times; he stayed all night sometimes; they all moved out when we did.

Cross examination—I never asked Mr. Strong to pay any more; I never asked any; his wife made the arrangement; this was before we went out; I told her it was quite indifferent to me; the arrangement was $400 a year; I have visited at Waverley and also has my wife; we never paid anything nor were we asked to; I wanted to talk with Mr. Strong and to keep the thing secret; to avoid publicity; when Mr. Strong first came in I expressed my deep regret that this difficulty was to be make a public matter; that he would make a miserable future for himself, and that he had an opportunity of behaving nobly and generously; he tried to tell the details, but I declined to hear them; he said he was still young and he didn't see why he should embitter his entire life, that he had tried to live with his wife, but she was as proud as ever; spoke of his mother, his children, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens; he said if Stevens had not made it a matter of money, he should take no steps in the matter, and that he would make Stevens, who was not a man of his word, bite the dust before long.

Q.—Were you afraid he would murder her? A.—I knew that he had tried to.

Mr. Cram—That's a most outrageous answer.

Mr. McKeon—It's a very proper answer.

Q.—Were you afraid that he would

MURDER HER?

A.—I can only say what I knew he had done; I can't answer the question; I last spoke to Mr. Strong the day of his brother's marriage; our relations had always been very friendly; they were not so after that; I was friendly before that time; after that I received him more coldly; I made a written memorandum of this conversation a long time ago, perhaps six months; Mr. Gerry asked me to make it; I knew it was to be used as testimony; to tell him what I knew about it; I have been in this country 22 years, am 44 years old, and was born in Hamburg.

Redirect—There is no mistake about the sum of $400 a year; Mr. Stevens gave me $300 for the six months; there was no agreement, exactly; I told Mrs. Strong it was entirely indifferent to me; I visited them once at Waverley; I staid a day and a night, my wife two days and a night; I was in Mrs. Strong's room at that time; this was soon after their return from Europe; her room was on the third story of the house; I saw a great many curiosities there; I saw arrows and bows and a dagger, a mummy's foot; the whole room was full; the walls were full of pictures; there was also a cabinet.

Q.—Had you heard of any attempt to destroy Mrs. Strong on the part of Mr. Strong?

Mr. Cram—I object.

A.—Yes.

Re-cross—I heard it from my wife about four weeks before the interview.

Q.—How came you then to be on good terms with Mr. Strong?

A.—I didn't see him very often.

THE FENIAN EXPLOSION.

Who the Presidents and the Ten Malcontent Senators Are.

Statements from Both Sides, Given for What They are Worth.

The Senate in Secret Session Yesterday, but the Cabinet Appointments Not Announced.

The Fenian White House, or brown-stone house, if you please, is a palatial mansion of four stories and an English basement, at No. 99 East Seventeenth-street, and was until recently the abode of an opulent citizen, to whom the Fenian Executive's offer of $19,000 annual rental was a temptation to move to other quarters. It is one of the finest edifices on Union-square. Aloft it flies, from sunrise to sunset, the sunburst of Ireland and an American streamer underneath the golden eagle that is perched on the flagstaff. Inside it is filled with desks and tables and clerks and pens, ink and paper—all of which, even down to the writing material, which seems never to be out of use, tells the visitor that the word there is Business. The TIMES reporter, who is indebted to Mr. JAMES MCDERMOTT, one of the assistants in the Executive Bureau, for courtesies, found in one of the parlors on the first floor

MR. JOHN O'MAHONY, THE FENIAN PRESIDENT,

deeply engrossed with the business of the day, and surrounded by his cabinet. Mr. O'MAHONY is of full six feet in stature. His physiognomy is that of a student. His face is thin and the features are sharp and prominent, particularly the nasal organ, which, however, is quite handsome. The gentleman's eyes are gray, with a tinge of blue, which just saves that organ from close resemblance to the optics of the "Grey-eyed Man of Destiny." His hair is flaxen, long and curley. In habiliaments the Fenian President is a model of neatness and modesty, his attire being plain black, with a coat of brownish shade and a black felt oval-topped hat. Mr. O'MAHONY is 49 years of age. He was born in Mitchellstown, County Cork, and was educated in Trinity College, for the bar; but at an early age he gave his his attention to literary pursuits, and has written an elaborate translation of *Keating's History of Ireland*, a work which is to be republished by Mr. J. B. KIRKER, of Broadway. Mr. O'MAHONY, Col. DOHNEY, Gen. CONCURAN, and a gentleman whose name is withheld, initiated the Fenian movement in this country about seven years ago. They first opened an office at No. 6 Centre-street, and there transacted business until about two years ago, when they moved to No. 22 Duane-street. Thence, recently, they moved to No. 22 East Seventeenth-street.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE TEN SENATORS

who are styled malcontents are at Fenian Hall, No. 814 Broadway. The Senators, however, meet daily, at present in the front parlor of the Jones House, at No. 734 Broadway. Their meetings are secret; but the substance of their proceedings is given to the press sub rosa every evening. The names and occupations of these Senators, as they stood previous to the qualification for the Presidency, are as follows: William R. Roberts, dry goods merchant, of No. 282 Bowery; Patrick J. Meehan, editor of the *Irish American*; Patrick O'Rourke, pressman of the New-York *Tribune*; Patrick Bannan, dealer in terra cotta, of Louisville, Ky.; Michael Scanlan, dealer in tin ware, of Tiffin, Ohio; Michael Scanlan, dealer in confectionery, of Chicago; William Fleming, dealer in gas fixtures, of Troy; J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, lawyer; James Gibbons, of Philadelphia, cordwainer, and Edward Lalor Carey, of New-York, coal merchant.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM B. ROBERTS,

who is one of President O'MAHONY's townsmen, having been born in Mitchellstown, County Cork, Ireland, is 36 years of age, the son of highly reputable parents, who reared him to mercantile pursuits. He came to this city when only 19 years of age, and was one of the members of the Young Ireland Club of 1848; as an Irish patriot he aided in the Revolution of that year, and became an American citizen on attaining his majority. He has always been in the dry-goods trade, and was once a clerk in Messrs. A. T. STEWART & Co.'s dry-goods warehouse. In addition to the Presidency which has been given him, he is also President of the Knights of St. Patrick, and Colonel of one of our city regiments. He is a gentleman of genial countenance, but lacks the marked individuality of Mr. O'MAHONY. His general appearance is that of a successful New-York tradesman.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

It was understood that yesterday President ROBERTS would announce the appointment of his Cabinet; but at the adjournment, last evening, the new Cabinet had not been formed. Three appointments were made, namely: Mr. PATRICK W. DUNNE, of Peoria, Ill., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Mr. W. R. ROBERTS from the Presidency of the Senate to the Presidency of the Fenian Republic; Mr. JAMES GIBBONS, of Philadelphia, to be President of the Senate; and Mr. J. J. GEARY, to be Corresponding Secretary of that body. Mr. DUNNE is an old member of the organization, and has contributed with much liberality toward the accumulation of the funds. Mr. GEARY was recently Centre of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Cork. As, however, the British Government has offered a reward of £200 for his head, he makes it convenient to dwell in New-York at present.

STATEMENTS AT PRESIDENT O'MAHONY'S HEADQUARTERS.

It is stated at President O'MAHONY's headquarters that the Fenian Senate, which is composed of fifteen members, is a creature of the House of Delegates, and under the constitution which was adopted in October last is elected by that body. The House of Delegates is composed of about nine hundred members, or one delegate from every circle in the country. But the present Senate, it is alleged, was not constitutionally elected, inasmuch as the Senators' partisans polled eleven days and hired out their opponents, and then, when the rival party had left the hall, they presented the fifteen names on one slate and chose them as one by oral vote instead of ballot, as the constitution requires. It is further alleged that the Senate's records show that it adjourned on the 6th of January, and that, even if it was a legal body, its present meeting would be illegal, as a clause of the constitution gives the President alone the power of calling the body together.

It is stated that Mr. ROBERTS, having in his hands 150,000 francs belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood, to be deposited in Paris and drawn upon there by the agents of the organization, deposited the funds in his own name, thus gaining credit among Parisian merchants as a New-York tradesman of large resources.

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, who is the Fenian Ambassador at the Court of St. Cloud, and whose special mission is to secure the recognition of the Fenian Republic by the Emperor, is a cousin of Mr. ROBERTS.

Mr. PATRICK O'ROURK, who was the first Secretary of the Treasury, having served nearly seven years, refused to surrender the books to Mr. KILLIAN, the newly-appointed Secretary under Mr. O'MAHONY, and it is alleged that he has $15,000 of the Brotherhood's money in hand and might have made at least $50,000 through his hands.

President O'MAHONY never received a dime of the Brotherhood's money, nor can he touch a dime. The Brotherhood's clerk in his office may take money from the secret service fund and never account therefor, but he, not a dollar, and the most rigid exactness is required in all monetary transactions.

The palace in Union-square is alleged to have been hired with Mr. ROBERTS's implied consent, and the leasing of the place was regarded as a stroke of good policy.

The split between Mr. PATRICK O'ROURKE and Mr. JOHN O'MAHONY—who had been very intimate and close friends—first occurred about eight months ago, when a conspiracy was discovered in Chicago, and Mr. O'ROURKE and others were suspected of scheming to depose O'MAHONY. Then followed an open rupture, and the affiliations were made which have resulted in the withdrawal of two-thirds of the Senate from allegiance to President O'MAHONY.

It is said that Col. THOMAS T. MEEHAN, editor of the *Irish American*, having been sent to Ireland with a draft on the Rothschilds for £500, returned saying that he had lost that draft, and yet he is alleged to have brought back a draft in his own name for £250 on the house of Rothschild, and it is remarked that notwithstanding his tarry of nine weeks in Ireland he was permitted to return unmolested to America, while every man whose name was mentioned in his letters has been put under arrest by the British police.

It is further said that long ago Mr. PATRICK KEENAN, of Washington Market, was made agent of the Irish Republic, and that several deeds were prepared, bearing his name, and $250,000 in bonds were printed with his signature; but, for reasons of his own, he recently resigned, and these bonds were burned in the Union-square headquarters. Since that time Mr. O'MAHONY has uttered $700,000 in bonds, with his own name affixed as agent of the Irish Republic, and the money which has been realized thereon has been applied to flying the Fenian flag on the ocean, and to other purposes contemplated by the organization.

President O'MAHONY has formally summoned a congress of the House of Delegates, and he anticipated the prompt and clear repudiation of the disaffected ten Senators' conduct.

STATEMENTS AT PRESIDENT ROBERTS' HEADQUARTERS.

At Head Centre Mr. JOHN O'MAHONY held absolute power, and the vote of congress making him President instead of Head Centre was the first move of the opponents of absolutism. When he became President he also became subject to senatorial supervision. Up to that time he drew all moneys and signed all checks, and was subject to no control. The Philadelphia Convention remedied that.

The Senate is declared by the constitution to be in perpetual session, and the present session is therefore legal, Mr. O'MAHONY to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. PATRICK O'ROURK kept the Fenian money in the Park Bank, and received no interest thereon. He bought $34,000 in gold and delivered the same to Mr. BERNARD KILLIAN, who, he says, sold it in Wall-street at a considerable profit. Senator O'ROURK twice tendered his resignation, but instead of accepting it the Congress passed a vote thanking him for his faithfulness and uprightness in their service.

President ROBERTS' adherents put in the following letter;

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday Evening.

Col. W. R. Roberts, U. S. F. R.:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be in a position to acquaint you and the members of the body over which you preside, that the majority of the members of the F. R. of this city and vicinity are in favor of the policy which you have pursued, and will obey the mandate of the Senate to the letter. Gen. CONCURAN and Col. DOHNEY, from me as a stranger here, and the Irishmen of Washington, with a very few exceptions, are in favor of the manly policy which you advocate. I may speak for Messrs. O'CONEY, BRENNAN (Centre of the Wolfe Tone Circle); CLANE, of Georgetown; RYAN (Centre of the Washington Circle), and O'HARA, Centre of the Hamilton Circle.

I have met but two or three who are of the Manhattan stripe. The gentlemen have named represent the intelligence and respectability of the Brotherhood in this place, and the members of their circles will be with them to a man. Appeal to the circles of the United States to stand by you, and you will be well supported. The men here are earnest and determined, and are forming themselves into military companies; all their need is unity of action on the part of the executive to make them all right. The only policy that remains open seems to be the ejection of the Manhattan clique. Such an event would be hailed with joy by all who wish the work of our country's emancipation speedily effected.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN F. FINERTY.

We have many other items in relation to the Fenian split, which a pressure upon our columns excludes this morning.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

PICKPOCKETS.

While at the recent fire in City Hall-place, on Sunday night, Roundaman MCDONNELL, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested WM. DAVIS and MORRIS HOLLAND, on a charge of having picked the pocket of GERALD HOWATT, a resident of Yonkers, of a gold watch, valued at $175. Mr. HOWATT was standing in Centre-street watching the fire, when HOLLAND pulled his hat over his eyes, and DAVIS thrust his hand in to his pocket and stole the watch. After arresting them, the officer found the missing time-piece on the pavement at his feet. Justice HOGAN committed both the prisoners for examination. DAVIS is 23 years of age, is a painter by trade, and lives at No. 78 Forsyth-street. HOLLAND is a youth of 17 years, and gave his residence as West Point. The defendants made a plea of not guilty.

ROBBERY BY A FARMER.

Officer JOYCE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested yesterday DAVID SCHOOLER, a farmer, living in Tonawanda County in this State, who was charged with stealing $290 in legal-tender notes from WM. H. GILCHRIST, while the twain were together in Thomas-street. A witness in the case, MARTHA BUTLER, of No. 46 Thomas-street, swore to the fact of the prisoner's hand being in the pantaloons of Mr. GILCHRIST. Justice HOGAN committed SCHOOLER for trial in $1,000 bail.

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.

An hour or two before daylight yesterday morning LOUIS MEYER, proprietor of a lager beer saloon, No. 37 Bowery, ordered JOHN C. SCHETZEL out of the saloon, and the latter refusing to obey, attempted to eject him by force. The reason given for this action was that that SCHETZEL and other man was disorderly. SCHETZEL resisted the action of MEYER, but was being overpowered, when he drew a revolver and discharged one barrel at MEYER, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound in his side. Officer DUNN, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested SCHETZEL, and committed by Justice HOGAN for examination. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

ROBBERY AND RAPE.

A complaint was made yesterday by MARY SULLIVAN, a woman about 30 years of age, living at No. 44 West-street, that JAMES LYONS and an unknown man accosted her on Sunday night in Washington-street, and forcibly dragged her into a house near by, locked the door, and threw her down on the floor. While she was held by the unknown man, LYONS violated her person, and the act was repeated by the other. MARY stated that she struggled with her assailants, and endeavored to escape. One of the men threatened to murder her if she made any noise. Not content with committing the crime of rape, LYONS stole a clock from her person. Officer DUFFY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested LYONS yesterday, and Justice HOGAN committed him for examination. The other man was not arrested. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

AN OLD GOLD-WATCH ROBBERY.

The readers of the TIMES may remember that, on the 11th of September, the jewelry-store of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., No. 176 William-street, corner of Beekman, was entered during the daytime and thirteen gold watches abstracted by some unknown person, valued at $1,350. Soon after the robbery, Sergt. DAVENPORT, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested one WILLIAM GRAY on suspicion of having had to do with the same. GRAY confessed to the Police Sergeant that on the day of the robbery he was accosted by THOMAS alias "Shandy" MAGUIRE, and accompanied him to the corner of Beekman and William streets. On reaching that point MAGUIRE told GRAY "to hold on a minute," and disappeared. Soon returning, MAGUIRE exhibited some gold watches, and GRAY wanted him to "come away." On reaching some safe place, GRAY was given four of the watches, which he afterwards disposed of. Sergt. DAVENPORT made diligent search, and governed by GRAY's confession was successful in recovering two of the watches, and one unknown person sent to the station-house; a third, MAGUIRE, had left the city and was not to be found, but during the past week he returned and was yesterday arrested by Officer FREEDMAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. He was committed for examination by Justice SHANDLEY. One of the watches retained by MAGUIRE was recovered from Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, No. 106½ East Twenty-third-street, who stated that he had bought it of MAGUIRE. GRAY has been discharged as a principal, but will be detained as a witness in the case.

ELECTION RIOTERS.

On the evening of the late Mayoralty election, the canvassers of the Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward were notified, and one of the ballot-boxes was smashed. Yesterday, Officer CALLERY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested PATRICK BRENNAN, a hackman, and JOHN BURKE, a carman, who are charged with being the ringleaders of the gang. OWEN MCDERMOTT, of No. 478 Cherry-street, and F. W. JARVIS, No. 1,000 Madison-street, also entered the complaints against the prisoners. Justice MANSFIELD committed them for trial without bail.

NATIONAL GUARD.

New Uniform for the Seventy-first Regiment—Miscellaneous Matters.

We understand that the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are soon to have an entire new outfit, in the matter of uniform, and that the State Contractor, Mr. JOHN BOYLAN, will have the uniforms ready for delivery by Christmas. The style of the proposed uniform for the "American Guard" will be of the regular State pattern, with a slight alteration in the shoulder-strap. The jackets will be made of fine dark blue cloth, and the pants of officers' sky-blue. The overcoats will be of light sky-blue cloth, a grade higher than the usual army standard. The regiment will make their first appearance in their new uniform on battalion drill on the 27th inst.

Besides the regimental uniform a magnificent band uniform has been prepared. The uniform will consist of a dark blue frock coat, of superfine cloth, and the frock will be richly trimmed with heavy gold bullion cord on the breast, and three rows of gilt buttons, with velvet collar and cuffs. The sleeves will be ornamented with gold cord corresponding with the breast. Pants of light blue, same as the line.

The State will also issue during the month about a thousand overcoats to the Eleventh and Twenty-third Regiments, in place of overcoats lost in active service. These overcoats are of the regular State pattern, and will be similar to those now preparing for the Seventy-first Regiment. The Inspector-General of the State, Gen. BATCHELDER, has already issued nearly eight thousand army overcoats, of the United States pattern, to such regiments as require them. It is not intended that these United States overcoats shall be permanently retained by the members, as future appropriations will enable the Quartermaster's Department to procure the necessary number of State overcoats; the overcoats thus issued are to be retained in the several armories, and the respective Colonels and commanding officers will be held responsible for the same.

A recent order from the Adjutant-General's office has made an important change in the enumeration of some of the regiments in the National Guard. The regiments hitherto known as the First and Third Regiments National Guard, will hereafter be designated as the First and Third Regiments of Cavalry, State of New-York. The Fourth Regiment will also be styled as the Fourth Artillery. These three numbers, thus rendered vacant, have been assigned to the three new Zouave regiments recently organized. The Duryea's Zouaves, Col. H. D. HULL, will be known as the Fourth Regiment National Guard. Col. HAWKINS' regiment will bear the initial number, and Col. BERDIX's (National Zouaves) will be known as the Third Regiment.

Col. HULL's command, the Fourth Regiment, have received their dashing zouave uniform, similar to the one worn with such distinction by the original organization, Chasseurs d'Afrique. The Fifth Volunteers has now reached its culminating point. On the 19th inst. the Fourth will be formally inspected as a regiment by Gen. BATCHELDER, Inspector-General of the State, at the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the congregation of the Church of the Resurrection, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, rector, will hold a fair during the whole of the present week in Gibson's Building, corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of the buildings in which the congregation now worship.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT moderately active and 1c. higher; sales at $1 22½@$1 23½ for No. 1, and 80½c.@87c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 43c. for No. 1, and 41c. for No. 2. OATS firm at 26c. HIGHWINES dull at $2 17. PROVISIONS quiet, and the market almost nominal. MESS PORK, $26 50@$27. HOG receipts light; sales at 8¼c.@9½c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,200 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 14,600 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,900 bbls. Flour,

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull. HOGS dull and declining; heavy averages held at 8c.@9c. gross; receipts, 5,800; weather unfavorable for packing. MESS PORK held at $27 50@$28, with buyers to some extent at $27. GREEN MEATS declined; Shoulders, 8½c. @12c.; Sides, 14c.; Hams, 14½c. LARD closed firm, though early in the day freely offered at 13c. WHISKY steady, at $2 26. GOLD, 144¼@145.

OSWEGO, Monday, Dec. 12.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 600 bbls. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,400 bushels choice Canada Club at $1 80. Corn and other Grains nominal. LAKE IMPORTS—100 bbls. Flour, 10,400 bushels Wheat, 552 bushels Peas. CANAL IMPORTS—294 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat. SHIPPED BY RAILROAD—560 bbls. Flour.

MONTREAL, C. W., Monday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR—Prices lower and nominal; receipts small; Superfine Extra, $6 75@$7 25; Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Fancy, $5 50@$6 75. WHEAT nominal at $1 15@$1 20 for Canada and Western. OATS at 30c.@35c.

TORONTO, Monday, Dec. 11.

FLOUR—No sales, and declining. WHEAT—Fall, $1 15@$